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DAVID BENNETT HILL.

That Is the Name Inscribed Upon New York's Triumphant Banners.

THE DEMOCRATIC HOSTS IN CONVENTION

Declare for Hill, for the Dual Coinage of Gold and Silver, and for Principles Which Will Be Ratified at the Ballot Box.

NEW YORK, February 22.—[Special.]—To-day was as bright at Albany as a May-day in Georgia.

The mugwumps and republicans, who have been howling about a snap convention and a midwinter convention, are the only people who felt chilly today.

Happening to be up here in attendance upon the meeting of the National Newspaper Union, I have been just in time to enjoy the enthusiasm of the New York democracy.

The convention was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in this state by any party. Over ten thousand people from all parts of the state, and all democrats, were in Albany today. The enthusiasm for Hill was unbounded.

Mr. Hill's Answer.

Mr. Hill was well pleased with the showing. He said to me:

"Tell your friends in Georgia what you see and hear here. This is my answer to all the misrepresentations that have been made by my enemies, who, I am thankful to say, are mainly republicans and men who want to help republicans, and I only wish to repeat the words of George Washington:

"Against the malignity of the discontented, the turbulent and the vicious, no ability, no exertions, nor the most unshaken integrity are any safeguard. To persevere in one's duty and to be silent is the best answer to calumny."

Colonel John R. Fellows, whom I met here, said:

"I don't blame the republicans for fighting Mr. Hill so hard. But let me tell you," said he, "if he is nominated by the democrats he will be elected, and from that time will commence the speedy disintegration of the republican party in this country, and the party will never nominate another candidate. They'll have to pick up the scraps of all the discontented elements to find a man to oppose him for a second term. I have never seen the democrats as solid in this state as they are today."

General Daniel E. Sickles said:

"This is one of the largest, most unanimous democratic conventions that ever assembled in this state. There is absolutely not a single man who has voted the democratic ticket steadily since the war who is opposed to this convention in any shape or form."

Governor Flower Enthusiastic.

Governor Roswell P. Flower said to me:

"I never saw the democratic party in this state in better condition; and never a convention that had fewer discordant elements than the one that assembled today, and the party has never been stronger in all its details than it is now."

General Henry W. Slocum says:

"I have never before known the democrats to be as unanimous as they are for Mr. Hill for any candidate for president. Mr. Tilden had very strong opposition, so did Mr. Cleveland. Now the democrats are absolutely unanimous for Mr. Hill."

Mr. Perry Belmont reiterated the same idea about the strength of Mr. Hill.

Grace a Republican Decoy.

Now, the truth is I find the public has been deceived by the newspapers about the little squad of kickers in this state. Mr. W. R. Grace is the head and front of all the kickers. Ellery Anderson and his reform committee are just the machine that he is using. The democrats say they have no influence, and that three-fourths of their followers voted the republican ticket last election. Grace has always been used by the republicans as a tool. He has today more influence with President Harrison's administration than any republican. He is almost as powerful in Chile as the United States government. He is a brainy man, and thinks he is able to help the republicans by trying to cause a dissension in the democratic ranks. In other words, he was deputized by the republicans to use the friends of Mr. Cleveland to create discord in this state if he can, but he will fail. Hon. Amos J. Cummings said today that Mr. Hill would get the largest labor vote ever cast for a democratic candidate for president, and several representatives of labor organizations in this state, to whom he introduced me, reiterated the statement.

All for Hill.

I find every democratic organization in the state, every democratic official from Governor Flower down to the lowest in rank, all for Hill. If this does not make the state solid for him, I do not know what would.

The republicans are more afraid of him than they are of the devil.

EVAN P. HOWELL.

The Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 22.—[Special.] New York's vote will be cast in the Chicago convention for David B. Hill.

And silver is declared, equally with gold, to be the money of the constitution.

The story of the day's proceedings is as follows:

The Kickers Disposed Of.

A great crowd surged about the state committee's headquarters where, at 10 o'clock, the Grace-Anderson committee was to make its formal "kick."

William R. Grace showed his face promptly on time with a body guard of E. Ellery Anderson, James Byrne and Colonel Monroe. Mr. Anderson, on entering the room with his colleagues, was recognized by Chairman Murphy, and said:

"Gentlemen—I desire to say that we appear before you as a committee appointed by a committee of fifty democrats, appointed in pursuance of a meeting at Cooper Union, held February 11th. Under the instructions of that meeting and resolutions passed, copies of the action then taken have been sent to the members of the state committee and we attend here this morning simply to ask the question whether any answer has been made to the committee of fifty to the communication which has been sent to the state committee. That is all we desire to say."

Chairman Murphy—I certainly have not placed the matter before the state committee. I received such a communication as you refer to, Mr. Anderson, and you say you sent the communication to each member of the committee.

Mr. Anderson—Yes sir, to each member of the state committee.

Mr. Grady—It seems to me that the committee has no answer to make as a committee. I sent my individual answer by mail.

Mr. Anderson—The committee not being in session, we could not send it to them for answer.

Mr. Grady—I think Mr. Anderson is mistaken, and that the state committee has received no communication officially from Mr. Anderson.

At this point a copy of the communication of the committee of fifty, adopted at the Cooper Union meeting, was found and read by Secretary DeFreest.

Mr. Cockran—I would like to ask Mr. Anderson if that is the meeting that was held pursuant to the call issued by the committee assembled at the office of Mr. Fairchild.

Mr. Anderson—It was the meeting held at Cooper Union, in answer to a call numerously signed.

Mr. Cockran—Were you present at Mr. Fairchild's office at the meeting which was held, out of which this, the Cooper Union meeting, grew?

Mr. Anderson—I don't think there was such a meeting at Mr. Fairchild's office.

Mr. Cockran—Was there no meeting before this convention was called by the state committee to protest against the calling of an early convention?

Mr. Anderson—Not that I am aware of.

Mr. Cockran—Then, Mr. Chairman, I suppose the state committee can take action on the statements of Mr. Anderson. I move that the protest and resolution be received and laid on the table.

Mr. Grady—My opinion is that the original purpose of the gentlemen who are now here as contestants, at their first meeting, was to protest against calling the convention too late and that the plan was changed because the convention was called too early to suit them. I think this can be substantiated if it is denied. Now, Mr. Anderson comes here for the purpose of having us consider this as a serious proposition, and, if denied, will go out and organize another committee of fifty. He does not make any proposition whatever which could be considered.

Mr. Anderson—There is no use in our wasting further time. I presume the committee has some business on hand, and we certainly have some.

Mr. Grace Talks.

William R. Grace—I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that so far as any meeting being held protesting against an earlier date convention, I never heard of it, and never took part in it. I started taking part in this committee with the understanding that it should not be a protest against the candidacy of any person, but it should be a protest against the calling of a convention at this time.

Mr. Cockran—When was this meeting held?

Mr. Anderson—Saturday previous to the meeting of the state committee held to name a day for holding the convention.

Mr. Cockran—Do you know of any meeting that was called to prepare a circular to the voters of the state?

Mr. Anderson—Yes, sir. I issued it as chairman of the tariff reform committee.

Mr. Anderson further said that meetings had been held during the last three or four months in regards to issues and candidacies.

Mr. Cockran's motion to table the protest and resolution was then put and carried unanimously. The committee, headed by Mr. Anderson, withdrew.

"We were treated as we expected," they said, "and we will hold a meeting that will astonish these people this afternoon."

In the Convention Hall.

From the scene of the "kick," the crowd poured toward the convention hall.

The convention was called to order by Chairman Edward Murphy, of the state committee, at noon. The crush was tremendous. Many delegates were shut out through the anxiety of Albany people to get in. Without formality the chairman introduced Temporary Chairman Judge George M. Beebe.

Judge Beebe's reference to Mr. Hill as the leader under whom the democracy has known no disaster, dishonor or defeat, was the sentence of the address that warmed the blood of the delegates, and a shout that broke into a series of rattling yells burst forth from several thousand throats.

The Hill Club, of Elmira, waved its banner, and the flags of the other organization split and sawed the air as their bearers shouted and waved simultaneously. Following the speech of Mr. Beebe, Clerk DeFreest called the roll of delegates.

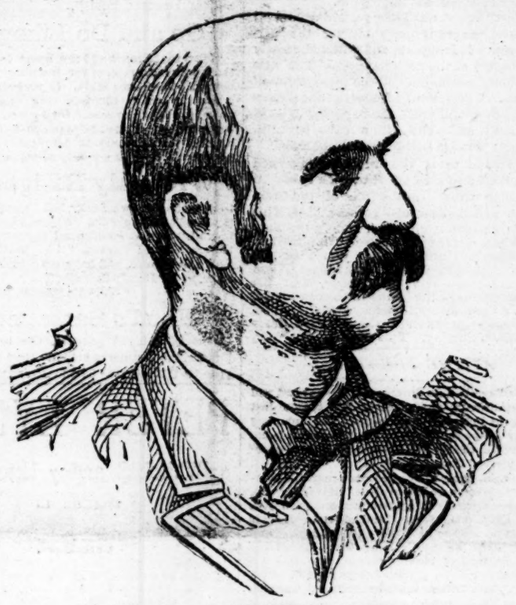
When the name of Lieutenant Governor Sheehan was called there was a surprising demonstration of applause which almost equaled that accorded the mention of Hill's name by Mr. Beebe. Committees on credentials, permanent organization platform and delegates were then selected.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That delegates from congressional districts select one delegate from each congressional district to constitute a committee on delegates and electors, and the committee so constituted is hereby directed to report to this convention for its approval the names of four delegates and four alternates, who shall be delegates and alternates from the state at large to the democratic convention to be held in the city of Chicago, June 21, 1891; also two delegates and two alternates to said convention from each congressional district, to be nominated to said committee by the delegates from the several congressional districts; also the names of two presidential electors from the state at large, and one elector from each congressional district; said district electors to be nominated to said committee by the delegates from the several congresional districts, and in any case where delegates from a congressional district are unable to agree upon a choice for district delegate or presidential elector, they shall report that fact to the committee on delegates and electors, which shall determine the selection subject to the approval of the convention.

A case exactly covered by the resolution, was presented from the twenty-first congressional district, composed of Clinton, Essex, Franklin and Warren counties.

Under the above resolution the question was



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referred to the committee on delegates and electors for determination. A recess was then taken until 3:30 o'clock p. m.

And Now the Work Begins.

Bleecker hall was as crowded as at the morning session, when Chairman Beebe called the afternoon session to order at 4:23 o'clock. The report of the committee on contested seats favored the seating of the sitting delegates in the contested cases in Albany and Chautauqua. The Oswego contest was withdrawn. The report was adopted. The report of the committee on permanent organization was then presented and adopted.

Daniel E. Sickles Called to the Chair.

General Daniel E. Sickles was made permanent chairman, and when he was introduced by Judge Beebe he received an ovation. General Sickles spoke as follows:

The democracy of New York and of the nation approach the presidential campaign of 1892 with a deep sense of the responsibility imposed upon them by the signal victories of 1890 and 1891. We cannot fail to see the manifest purpose of the people of this country to dismiss the republican party from any further control of the federal government. The state of New York has often had the good fortune to be honored by the choice of one of its citizens as champion of the national democracy. If we shall again be invited by our comrades in other states to put forth a candidate for the chief magistracy of the nation, we are prepared to ask their suffrages for a statesman whose record already places him in the group made illustrious by the names of VanBuren, Wright, Marcy, Seymour and Tilden. We shall present the name of a gallant leader whose banner is inscribed with many victories, and under whom the democracy of New York never has been, and never will be defeated; a leader who was elected to the senate of the United States without the expenditure of a dollar; a leader we love because the enemies of the democratic party hate and fear him; a leader whose success is always the triumph of his party; a leader whose election to the presidency of the United States would give to the whole people an administration guided and directed in all of its measures by the principles, policy and traditions of Jefferson and Jackson.

The Platform Adopted.

James W. Ridgeway, of Kings county, next handed up the report of the committee on resolutions, which was read by Secretary DeFreest:

The democratic party of the state of New York, in convention assembled, renews the pledge of its fidelity to the great cause of tariff reform and to the whole democratic faith and tradition as affirmed in our national platforms from 1876 to 1888, as well as in our state platforms concurrent with the opening of Governor Tilden's brief, and the close of Governor Hill's long approved and alike illustrious service in the chief magistracy of the Empire State.

The New York state platform of 1874, declared gold and silver the only legal tender; no currency inconvertible with coin.

2. Steady steps toward specie payments, no step backward.

3. The honest payment of the public debt in coin; the sacred preservation of the public faith.

4. Revenue reforms; federal taxation for revenue only; no government partnership with protected monopolies.

5. Home rule, to limit and localize most jealously the few powers intrusted to public servants, municipal and federal; no centralization.

6. Equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no partial taxation.

7. The presidency a public trust; not a private perquisite; no third term.

8. Economy in public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

The New York state platform of 1891. We now, as then, steadfastly adhere to the principles of sound finance. We are against the coinage of any silver dollar which is not of the intrinsic value of every other dollar of the United States.

We, therefore, denounce the new Sherman silver law, under which one-tenth of our gold stock has been exported and the silver output is dammed up at home as not only a false pretense, but an actual hindrance of the return to free bimetallic coinage, and as tending only to produce a change from one kind of monometallism to another. We, therefore, unite with the friends of honest money everywhere in stigmatizing the Sherman progressive silver basis law as no solution of the gold and silver question, and as a fit appendix to the subsidy and bounty swindle.

The McKinley—worse than war tariff, the Blaine reciprocity humbug, the squandered surplus, advancing deficit, defective census and falsified representation, and revolutionary procedures of the billion congress; all are justly condemned by the people's great uprising last November (1890); a verdict, which renewed this year (1892), will empower democratic statesmen to guide the people's councils and to execute the people's will.

The democrats of New York recall with proud memory the inflexibly sound finance of Governor Tilden, who not only administered the state government with frugality, but who also, with unequaled ability and unflagging resolution, demanded a thorough reform of tariff taxation, and likewise, with a statesman's energy and foresight, assailed the shameless degradation of our greenback currency, and led the democratic party in pushing on compulsory republican advance to current coin redemption, if not also to that coin payment of the same whereto, as well, "the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged."

The democrats of New York refer with grateful pride to the inflexible, sound finance of Governor Hill, who, by efficient economy throughout his long administrative career, has accomplished the practical extinction of our state debt, has faithfully waged, with powerful and practiced advocacy, the nation's release from bondage of the unequal, unnecessary and unjust taxation imposed by the tariff of 1884, and the repeal of superadded impositions of the two McKinley laws; and likewise the repeal of the Sherman silver law has taken up a hopeless cause, assailed republican degradation of the people's silver money, and led the advance of the democratic party of New York with unfaltering steps to that solid ground of high justice and equity upon which they stand today absolutely without discord or division, in this behalf "demanding," with him, "that every dollar coined in these United States shall be the equal of any other dollar so coined, and demanding a redress of their present shameless inequality." The democrats of New York, with proud hope, yet with perfect deference to their brethren of other states and cordial imitation of their renowned leaders as worthy standard bearers of the people's cause, point to the nomination of David B. Hill to the office of president as a fit expression of the whole democratic faith and tradition, and of our settled purpose to rescue this perverted government from the clutch of autocrats and plutocrats; from spendthrift administration, odious taxes and debased money.

In obedience to the mandate of the democratic voters of New York, the delegates selected by this convention are instructed to present to the national democratic convention the name of David B. Hill as a candidate for president of the United States—a democrat who has led his party from victory to victory for seven successive years, and who has never known defeat. The said delegates are further instructed to act as a unit in all matters intrusted to their charge; said action to be determined by the vote of a majority of the delegates.

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of the state upon the auspicious opening of Governor Flower's administration, and extend to him the assurance of our cordial support in his earnest effort to give the people a frugal, honest and efficient government of state affairs.

The Building Fairly Shook.

When that passage was read instructing for David B. Hill, the air was shaken by an outburst that made the building quiver, and when the resolutions were adopted cheers broke forth again and subsided only when Colonel John R. Fellows arose in his place near the front of the Tammany delegation and moved that a committee be delegated to wait upon Senator Hill and request him to appear before and address the convention.

Colonel Fellows, Mayor Manning, of Albany, and Mr. Adams, of Kings, were delegated to act under this motion, which was carried with renewed cheers.

The Delegates Chosen.

While this committee was on its errand, Secretary of State Rice handed up the report of the committee to which was entrusted the preparation of the list of national delegates and alternates at large and by districts.

Next was presented and read the list of state presidential electors at large and by districts.

Presidential Electors at Large—William Steinway and Erastus Corning.

First District—Frederick Bachman.
Second District—John Y. McKane.
Third District—John H. Graham.
Fourth District—E. H. Litchfield.
Fifth District—John Weber.
Sixth District—Edward Kearney.
Seventh District—Evar Thomas.
Eighth District—John A. McCall.
Ninth District—Joseph J. O'Donahue.
Tenth District—John J. Cummins.
Eleventh District—Nelson Smith.
Twelfth District—Jacob Ruppert.
Thirteenth District—Isaac Wormser.
Fourteenth District—Martin J. Koegh.
Fifteenth District—Thomas Finegan.
Sixteenth District—Philip C. Reilly.
Seventeenth District—David Kennedy.
Eighteenth District—Rufus R. Davis.
Nineteenth District—Edward A. Mahar.
Twentieth District—Edward Wemple.
Twenty-First District—Patrick McRoy.
Twenty-Second District—Wilbur F. Porter.
Twenty-Third District—Alex T. Goodwin.
Twenty-Fourth District—Horatio B. Wetherstein.
Twenty-Fifth District—William Gaynor.
Twenty-Sixth District—George F. O'Neill.
Twenty-Seventh District—E. McIntyre.
Twenty-Eighth District—B. L. Swartwood.
Twenty-Ninth District—Charles E. Walker.
Thirtieth District—Donald McNaughton.
Thirty-First District—Dr. J. E. Crisfield.
Thirty-Second District—Charles A. Sweet.
Thirty-Third District—William C. Greene.
Thirty-Fourth District—Peter H. Hoyt.

Senator Hill Appears.

Scarcely had the last name been uttered when the committee on invitation appeared at the rear of the hall, escorting Senator Hill. The band struck up a stirring air and the vast throng rose to their feet, cheered, waved handkerchiefs and shouted. The din died only of exhaustion, as Senator Hill, upon the arm of Colonel Fellows, walked down the aisle to the measure of band music. Coming finally upon the stage, Senator Hill shook hands with General Sickles, removed his overcoat and waited for the applause to subside.

When silence had come on the throng, General Sickles, leaning on his crutch, waved his right hand toward Senator Hill and said:

"I present to you, gentlemen of the convention, the Young Hickory of democracy, our next presidential candidate, David B. Hill."

Then came more cheers, which added to the din, and Senator Hill stood waiting, his face very pale and one hand tightly gripped in nervous tension. At length the shouts subsided and Senator Hill spoke thus:

Fellow Democrats—Your committee, summoning me to this presence, has apprised me of that unanimous vote which will make known your approval of me to the authorized representatives of the democracy of the United States and be recorded in the annals of our national convention. With what terms shall I acknowledge the official act, my fellow democrats, which, instead of pointing to some new, untried career, might amply reward and crown the labors of the longest life? From that great cardinal whose "lead, kindly light" has touched the hearts of all Christendom, let my gratitude humbly borrow this worthier response than I myself could ever frame to the great democracy whom you represent. My respect for them obliges me to submit myself to their praise as to the grave and emphatic judgment upon me, which it would be rude to question, unthankful not to be proud of, and impossible ever to forget.

The reawakening of the democracy all over our land is a most auspicious sign of the times. When the people of France rose against oppression, a hundred years ago, it meant revolution, a change of rulers and a social earthquake. When the democracy of America rises, it means an uprheaval at the ballot box, a change of their servants, and political reform. This is true democracy. This is the government of, by and for the people.

When you see farmers arousing and allied; when you see all federations of labor stirring; when you see in every state the great democratic party up and afoot, it means that the reign of plutocrats is nearly over and the bright day of democracy is approaching dawn. The use of political parties is to promote the expression of the people's mandates. The function of statesmen is to frame and execute the same by just and equal laws. The democratic party has this proud record. It is swift in its responses to the people's needs. It makes the choice of safe and wise statesmen to the statutory landmarks of the people's progress, and relonses their energies to an ever larger liberty.

Democracy is progress. Liberty is its vital air. Constitutions and laws are voluntary, self-imposed safeguards of democracy. If any words of mine could reach every fireside in our land, this is what I would ask my fellow countrymen at this time to consider: All our troubles, all our dangers, at this very hour, after so many years of republican rule, are the direct consequence of that rule, and flow from unconstitutional legislation by the very men who sit shivering in fits over what democracy will do with power.

On the other hand, the democratic party, which trusts the people and would see all the broad country based upon the people's will, is precisely that party whose creed has ever been a strict interpretation of the constitution and the confinement of the government to a few specific granted powers. I commend those contrasted facts to my fellow countrymen for neighborly debate and fireside meditation till the snows melt.

The republican party neither trusts the people nor obeys them.

It now requires another upheaval at the ballot box like that of 1890 to be convinced that the wicked work of the billion-dollar congress must be repealed, and the people's will obeyed.

Fellow democrats, I rejoice to know by those infallible signs, by the ground swell, by the reawakening of the democratic hosts, by the arousal of high and noble young ambitions through our land, that we are advancing to cordial union and another overwhelming triumph. We are advancing to a final renewal of a nation's verdict in the mad, insensate reign of the autocrats and plutocrats in the billion-dollar congress, whereby their verdict, now scoffed at and stayed, shall have efficient execution in the election of both branches of the federal congress, and a federal executive obedient to the sovereign people's will.

Your message to the great and general assembly of democrats, I rejoice to know, touches nothing of interest to New York but what is universal and common to the interests of the whole of these United States. You stand for the whole democratic faith and tradition, which, in the billion-dollar congress, underwent the most powerful, deliberate and revolutionary subversion by the money power ever known in our history; two McKinley laws now transform the federal power of taxation for revenue into an instrument of extortionate taking from the wages and profits of our industrial toiling millions by subsidies, bounties and enhanced prices, a stupendous increment for the wealth of our employers of less than 7 per cent of all our people.

Shall these laws stand?

The Sherman silver law now transforms the federal coinage power of silver and gold into an instrument for the gradual expulsion of our gold, for the establishment of an exclusive basis, and for the permanent reduction of every American dollar by 30 per cent or more below the level of its true value during the whole period of our free bimetallic coinage from 1792 to 1873. Shall such a law stand? There has been no such legislation for free men since Cromwell called the law of England a tortuous, ungodly jumble.

The demand for the repeal of these edicts of the billion congress has extorted from republican leaders their published purpose to refuse to repeal. This admission is of great importance. It is fresh evidence that I do not press too far the charge of disobedience to the people's overwhelming mandate. The demand for repeal is the proposal of the largest measure of tariff reform. I admit for it its proposal to recover the whole ground usurped by the billion congress; and it is even more for it has apprised the country that their unrepealed existence for another year shall not erect the novel superadded wrongs of the two McKinley acts into a finality. Repeal is not a proposal to stop at the tariff of 1883 as a finality. My language expressly barred out that absurd idea. Moreover, when the tariff of 1883 was a law of the land in the hour of our defeat, three years ago, I said, here in Albany, the democratic party nails to the mast the flag of tariff reform. Tariff reform will remain and require a progressive solution with a wise and politic method of abolishing, whenever practicable, one after another—one indefensible tax at a time until the two McKinley bills of today are replaced by the tariff of 1883.

But I do not flinch backward from the advance line of entrenchments which the democrats of New York have won, kept and will guard. I do not shirk the deadly grapple with republican revolutionists whose banners no longer fly the tariff of 1883, but now fly the mad McKinley laws and the wild Sherman law, and mock us from the citadels of power. The cause of tariff reform has indeed made a great practical advance. Secretary Manning, in his last report of 1886, advised congress to begin practical tariff reform by a simple act—an act for free wool, an act untaxing the clothing of about sixty million people. A year later, in 1887, the secretary's report was written largely in the message of the president. Now, five years later, one of our most enlightened economists, David A. Wells, writes to the chairman of the ways and means committee that the path of progress which Secretary Manning blazed first and alone, is the true path.

It is a maxim of sound policy, better fitted to win elections than to lose them; better dividing into easy chapters the lessons of a long campaign of education. Abolish whenever you can, one after another, one indefensible tax at a time. This is true progress; let us rejoice. The senate and executive may now refuse the least, as they refused the largest measure of tariff reform, but of the future of our cause we may now feel better assured.

The speech was intently listened to, and, while not broken often by applause, it was cheered loudly at the close, and the band played "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue."

A motion to adjourn came quickly then, and the convention, at 5:30 o'clock, adjourned sine die.

The National Delegates.

The national delegates and alternates chosen were: At large, Roswell P. Flower, Edward Murphy, Jr., General Daniel E. Sickles and General Henry W. Slocum. The alternates were Manton Marble, John Bigelow, Sidney Webster and Alfred C. Chapin.

Will Hold a Convention.

When the Anderson-Grace committee returned to headquarters and reported that they found assembled with their colleagues on the committee of fifty representatives of thirty-six counties they issued a call for a convention to meet in Syracuse May 31st, the delegates to be chosen in the manner usual to democratic conventions in this state.

THREE DOUBTFUL STATES

Are Certain to Cast Their Votes for Governor Hill.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 23.—[Special.]—Mr. C. A. O'Byrne, a prominent lawyer, returned today from a trip north, in which he carefully investigated the political status.

"Hill's opponents have been claiming that he has not got the support of any of the doubtful states except New York, and that he could not carry them," said he. "I found out that they are either grossly mistaken or are deliberately trying to create a false impression. While at the capital of New Jersey I had the opportunity to meet with and talk to the democratic leaders of the state about politics.

"Allan McDermott, clerk of the court of chancery, who is chairman of the democratic state committee, and Benjamin Lee, clerk of the supreme court, who is treasurer of the same committee, were among those with whom I conversed. They, and a number of others equally influential in the council of the party, assured me that a delegation would be sent to Chicago that would vote for Governor Abbett as New Jersey's choice, and if they saw that he could not be nominated, that they would vote for Senator Hill as the undoubted second choice of the great mass of the democracy of New Jersey. The sentiment in New Jersey is strongly in favor of Hill as the only man who can lead the party to success. They admire their own governor, and will compliment him with their votes, but there is no hope that he can be nominated. Hill, then, may be truthfully said to be New Jersey's choice. In New York city I met several prominent Connecticut democrats. Hill has the lead in that state. They have been waiting there to see what New York does. Hill will have the delegation from that state. He is believed to be the only democrat who can carry Connecticut. Cleveland, it is freely asserted, could not come near doing so. In New York everybody is for Hill. That practically expresses it. Of these three doubtful states Hill is certain, and all believe he can carry them in the presidential election."

CLEVELAND AT ANN ARBOR.

The Students Indulge in the Occupation of Ticket Speculators.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., February 22.—Ex-President Cleveland, accompanied by ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, ex-Postmaster Don M. Dickinson, of Detroit, W. S. Bissell, of Buffalo (Cleveland's law partner), and Richard Watson Gilder, editor of The Century Magazine, arrived here at 12:45 o'clock a. m. from Detroit.

The city was gaily decorated in honor of the distinguished party, and fully 2,000 students of the university were gathered at the depot and greeted the party with the blare of tin horns and with the university yell.

The Freedom of the City.

Mayor Doty met the party as they alighted from the train and presented Mr. Cleveland with the freedom of the city in a silver casket. The ex-president replied with suitable words of thanks, saying that of all the offices which he had held he had enjoyed none more than that of mayor.

President Angell, of the university, was then presented, and a procession was formed of Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti military companies, students and prominent citizens of this and other countries and marched through the principal streets.

Cleveland's Address.

After lunch at President Angell's residence, the party proceeded to University hall, where at 3 o'clock Mr. Cleveland delivered an address upon the subject of "Sentiment in Our National life."

Ex-President Cleveland summed up his speech as follows:

I beg you, therefore, to take with you when you go forth to assume the obligations of American citizenship, as one of the best gifts of your alma mater, a strong and abiding faith in the value and potency of a good conscience and pure heart. Never yield one iota to those who teach that these are weak and childish things, not needed in the struggle of manhood with the stern realities of life. Interest yourself in public affairs as a duty of citizenship; but do not surrender your faith to those who discredit and debase politics by scoffing at sentiment and principle, and whose political activity consists in attempts to gain popular support by cunning devices and shrewd manipulation. You will find plenty of these who will smile at your profession of faith and tell you that truth and virtue and hosesty and goodness were well enough in the old days when Washington lived, but are not suited to the present size and development of our country and the progress we have made in the art of political management. Be steadfast. The strong and sturdy oak still needs the support of its native earth, and as it grows in size and spreading branches, its roots must strike deeper in the soil which warmed and fed its first tender sprout. You will be told that the people have no longer any desire for the things you profess. Be not deceived. The people are not dead but sleeping. They will awaken in good time, and scourge the money changers from their sacred temple.

You may be chosen to public office. Do not shrink from it, for holding office is also a duty of citizenship. But do not leave your faith behind you. Every public office, small or great, is held in trust for your fellow citizens. They differ in importance, in responsibility and in the labor they impose; but the duties of none of them can be well performed if the mentorship of a good conscience and pure heart be discarded. Of course, other equipment is necessary, but without this mentorship all else is insufficient. In times of gravest responsibility it will solve your difficulties; in the most trying hour it will lead you out of perplexities, and it will at all times deliver you from temptation.

Speculation in Tickets.

Every seat was taken and standing room could not be secured. Many students took advantage of the grand rush for admission and disposed of their tickets readily at $5 each.

Immediately following the lecture, a popular reception was held by the distinguished guests at the courthouse, and later in the evening they returned to Detroit.

THE STREAK OF LUCK

Which Greeted a Prospector in the Batchelder Mountains.

CHICAGO, February 22.—A Creede, Col., special says: Yesterday as Prospector Brandt was working over the Batchelder mountains he stumbled upon a find which raised him in a moment from comparative poverty to opulence. His find was a cavern, the roof of which was vaulted and hanging with stalactites which showed croppings of pure silver ore running $10,000 to the ton. This chamber is 50 feet wide, 200 long and contains enough ore on the surface to make Brandt a millionaire.

Besides the silver, the cavern contains utensils, skeletons and remains evidently those of cliff dwellers, but the antiquarian discovery is lost in interest in the phenomenal silver find. Brandt reported the find here and the people went wild.

Hundreds left for the cliff dweller claim as it is called at once. Brandt was offered $100,000 cash for the claim by a syndicate of capitalists, but he refused.

RHODE ISLAND PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Ticket Nominated by the State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., February 22.—The prohibitory convention made the following nominations today: Governor, Alex Gilbert, Woodstock; lieutenant governor, S. Taber, North Smithfield; secretary of state, C. L. E. Remington, Providence; attorney general, Thomas H. Peabody, Westerty; general treasurer, W. S. Brownell, of Newport.

The following delegates to the national prohibition convention were chosen: W. B. Franklin, Newport; Dr. Benjamin Greene, Portsmouth; H. H. Richardson, Barrington; Alex Gilbert, Woodstock; E. S. Pierce, Wickford; B. E. Helme, Kingston; John G. Tucker, S. Carolina, and Henry C. Tripp, Cranston.

Sticking to Harrison.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 22.—The republican primaries for the selection of delegates to the district and state convention, which will choose delegates to the Minneapolis convention, held throughout the state, everywhere resulted in the choice of Harrison men as delegates. In but two counties was there even the semblance of opposition to the administration, and in each of these it was very feeble.

THE THIRD PARTY

Is the Almost Certain Outcome of the Convention.

PRESIDENT POLK IS OUTSPOKEN

In Favor of the Farmers Making an Independent Appeal to the Voters of the Country.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., February 22.—[Special.]—The first day's session of the conference of producers' organizations leaves no doubt that the body will declare for independent political action.

Every reference to the subject was greeted by the wildest enthusiasm, and the speakers referred in a contemptuous tone to those who hoped to get relief from the democratic party.

Polk is square out for independent action, and says there are not enough people in the United States to prevent this body from declaring itself. Powderly, who has been wary and cautious heretofore, now comes out for the independent action, and says the Knights of Labor will go with the farmers to the end of the furrow.

General Weaver and Ignatius Donnelly were among the first to go into the people's party, and this is a day of triumph for them. Jerry Simpson is happy, too, and the western delegates are boiling with enthusiasm.

The South in the Majority.

The only conservative element is from the south. The representative southern alliancemen are, almost to a man, opposed to going into the wilderness to follow an ignas fatuus when the triumph of their old party is already in sight. Though they represent the great mass of voters back of this convention, they are hopelessly in the minority for the numerical superiority of the Farmers' Alliance has been overcome here by giving twenty-five additional delegates to each organization. This leaves the western alliancemen and the Knights of Labor to carry out their own sweet will, and this they are doing with alacrity.

When Colonel Polk said a declaration for independent action was inevitable, I asked him what next.

"The next thing," said he, "will be the nomination of a ticket. This conference will probably call a convention to put out candidates."

Polk for President.

The programme, as I hear it, is to nominate Polk for president and Weaver for vice president, when the summer convention gets together. General Weaver was, for a time, considered the probable nominee for president, but it seems to be understood that he will be willing to play second fiddle, because it was necessary to have Polk in order to reach the great mass of alliance voters in the south. This may depend somewhat upon Polk's ability to deliver the goods, and right there is where Livingston comes in. It is evident that there is no love lost between them, although Colonel Polk denies using in his Friday's speech as rough language about Livingston's congressional resolution as was attributed to him by the stenographer's report, which I quoted in my telegram last night. He says he may have ridiculed the resolution, but he does not think he used the expression "infamous demagogues" in that connection.

Polk's Speech.

In his speech today, he said:

"We have presented these complaints faithfully and persistently to the two great political parties of this country. We presented them to those parties where they could have rendered us service, not in political conventions, but we went into the halls of congress and presented them to the two great old parties. They did not demur, they admitted that our complaints were just. That was two years ago. In January, 1891, we went before these two parties and laid our complaints before them. In January, 1892, we went before these same two old parties and presented our complaints, and what has been the answer? "You don't know what you need." [Laughter.] "Go home, work harder, live closer, and keep out of politics and you will be all right." [Laughter and applause and renewed applause.] Vilification, misrepresentation, abuse and slander was the answer we got to our appeal for help. That body has been in session fourteen months since our first appeal was filed, and there was not one scratch of a pen on their statute book to show that they have even attempted to give us relief. [Voice—"They are not going to."] When our large-hearted and generous friend—I don't know whether he did it as a joke or not—when our large-hearted friend introduced a resolution extending to us their sincere sympathy—[laughter]—and promising that they were going to do something for us, absolutely they sent the resolution to the committee on rules. [Laughter]. Mr. Chairman, we want relief, we demand relief—[applause]—we will have relief—[voice, "amen" and applause]—and I desire to repeat here and now, and to emphasize what I have said from New York to California, and from Michigan to Texas, we intend to have that relief if we have to whip the two old parties out of existence. [Great cheering].

The Audience Goes Wild.

Here the uproar was so great that the speaker had to suspend for a minute or so. Hats were thrown up and pieces of paper went sailing upward, while the great crowd cheered and shouted. The climax was reached when Davis, of Texas, led off with a regular Comanche war whoop from the stage.

Colonel Polk finally resumed. "We are not standing before the world begging for sympathy or charity—[cries of "No, no, justice"]—but in the dignity of true American manhood, west and before the world and demand justice—[applause]—and by the help of God we will have it." [Applause.]

Here ensued a little dramatic by-play when a banner with the inscription, "Not Sympathy but Justice," was thrown over the gallery railing amid great cheering.

Ignatius Donnelly Talks.

Ignatius Donnelly's speech was the cleverest of the three. He is a natural orator, as well as a man of culture, and he carried the crowd with a whoop and a swing. With splendid audacity he began a flood of ridicule by asking: In this august gathering, who is here who will speak of the old political parties? Why, my friends, their gatherings soon to assemble in Chicago and Minneapolis will be conglomerated aggregations of unprincipled politicians, met to divide the plunder of the republic. There is a sublime meaning to this gathering. All the past has prepared the way for it. From the insurrection of the slaves, who seized the rocky island, from the revolt of the gladiators under Spartacus, from the old German peasant war so ruthlessly trampled out, from the French revolution, from the Cromwellian outbreak, from the insurrections of Watt Tyler and Jack Cade, from the birth of the American republic in the collision of 1776 to this time, events led up to the doors of this chamber. This is the culmination of all the sufferings and ignorance of the past; this the magnificent efflorescence and flowering out of the constitution of the United States and the declaration of independence. This, I repeat, is the most august event that has happened in the history of the human family. The bond of reunion established between the wage workers of the cities and the oppressed occupants of the lands of America shall never be dissolved. [Applause.]

His ridicule of those who clung to the old parties was another fine example of audacity, and the crowd shouted and laughed at almost every sentence. As a kind of antithesis to the eulogy of the conference it will be an amusing contrast to his satire on the alleged affiliation of democrats and republicans. He exclaimed:

"It may come this year, and if it don't it will come next year—there will be a wedding in this country. [Great applause.] The wedding will be between the democrats and republicans. [Applause.] They will be married at the altar of plutocracy, and Grover Cleveland and Ben Harrison will act as bridesmaids. [Great laughter.] The devil will give away the bride—[great laughter and applause; renewed laughter and cheering]—and Jay Gould will pronounce the benediction. [Applause.]

Wipe Out the Line.

Right here Mr. Donnelly made an important statement, to-wit: "I will tell you, my friends, what we propose to do. We propose to wipe Mason and Dixon's line out of our geographies. [Great cheering.] We propose to wipe the color line all off our politics." [Applause.] After this eye-opener he continued:

"We propose to take injustice out of our laws. We propose to give the American people prosperity. [Applause.] We propose that the man who creates shall own what he creates. [Great applause.] We propose to take the robber class from the throat of industry. We propose, my friends, to take possession of the government of the United States. [Applause.] We propose to place our nominees in the white house. [Great applause.] Don't go out from this meeting with any half-hearted declaration or any puny hope in your hearts."

The only real business was the appointment of the committee on credentials. The Georgia contest will be decided by a subcommittee of three from the Farmers' Alliance, and it is probable that the straight delegation, including Livingston, Moses, Wilson and Gilmore will be seated. An incident, which shows the state of affairs, came up in the appointment of the credentials committee. This morning the alliance committee of one from each state unanimously requested that Livingston be put on the credentials committee. Inasmuch as there was a contest in the representation of Georgia, when the alliance came to select its three members on the committee there was some confusion and the selection was left to President Polk. He named men from Alabama, California and Iowa, and left off Livingston. By the irony of fate, Senator Ellington was put on the credentials committee from Georgia to represent the Citizen's Alliance, an organization which can hardly be said to exist in the state, while the Georgia Farmers' Alliance, with between fifty and a hundred thousand votes, is not represented at all on this important committee.

There was a hot fight among the phohibitionists at their caucus upon the acceptance of a compromise plank without woman's suffrage. It is the impression here that the conference will not put a prohibition plank in its platform.

I asked Livingston and Moses what they would do if the conference declares for independent action. They said the southern alliance would ballot on that tomorrow.

It is said by some that they may walk out of the convention. W. G. COOPER.

ONE MAN LYNCHED,

A Second Done Away With, and the Third Is a Fugitive.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 22.—[Special.]—A frightful story has been brought to this city by a gentleman arriving today. In the vicinity of Modoc, S. C., on the Port Royal railroad, a white woman, whose name is not given, gave birth to a mulatto child. The neighbors, indignant, and feeling disgraced for the community, demanded of her the name of the father of her child. The woman gave the names of three negroes, and many men were soon on their track. One of them is known to have been lynched, another is said to have been taken in custody, whose fate is unknown, and the other is at large, and has signified his intention of dying with his boots on. The community is terribly aroused. Nothing more than the bare statement as given above can be obtained today.

A NOVEL PLAN

Proposed to Test the Fitness of Candidates for the Legislature.

GREENESBORO, Ga., February 22.—[Special.] A novel plan has been proposed here for a platform for legislative candidates. It is as follows: That each aspirant frame three bills (without aid) which he believes will embrace the most needed and important legislation that can be placed before the legislature, seal them and send them to The Herald-Journal the 1st day of May next, and that the paper publish all of said bills as space will permit by the 1st of July following, which will give people a good idea as to which man will make the best legislator. Each man can demonstrate his legislative skill before his inferior can wire-work his way in ahead of him and leave the wisdom of the state at home.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL SPEAKS

At the Banquet of the Southern Society of New York.

NEW YORK, February 22.—The banquet of the Southern Society tonight was a brilliant affair.

The orator of the evening was Governor Russell, of Massachusetts.

Reversed by the Council.

FORSYTH, Ga., February 22.—[Special.]—The city council failed to sustain the mayor pro tem. in his decision against the young men who went serenading last Monday night and were fined for disorderly conduct. Never has any case before the council created such a stir. There were thirty-eight witnesses examined, and nearly the entire male population was out to hear the verdict of the council. For several days the case has been discussed by the town. Colonel J. B. Williamson, for the defense, made a short appeal in behalf of the young men, and no one was surprised when the council reversed the decision of the mayor pro tem.

The Fight Is On.

DALTON, Ga., February 22.—[Special.]—The ordinary issues a proclamation ordering an election on the whisky question for the county at large on the 10th of March. The advocates of prohibition deemed it expedient to call a general election for the county at that time as an offset to the movement for an election in the Tilton district, which heretofore returned a "wet" majority. This does not change the election in the Dalton district, previously ordered for the 23d of February on the same question.

A Break in Baptist Ranks.

HOBOKEN, Ga., February 22.—[Special.]—"Our brother in black" (a solitary specimen) is creating some discussion among the Primitive Baptists here. He is the only member of that variety and the most zealous ones insist that he shall share all privileges and be fellowshiped, regardless of race, etc. Others are inclined to draw the line at foot-washing.

A Comfortable Salary.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., February 22.—[Special.] Rev. Edward Mack, a prominent young divine now stationed at Goldsboro, was unanimously called by the congregation of the First Presbyterian church to fill the place of Rev. Dr. A. W. Miller, who recently died in this city. Mr. Mack's salary will be about two thousand five hundred dollars per year.

The Store Burglarized.

AUGUSTA, Ga., February 22.—[Special.]—Baker & Co.'s store at Langley, S. C., seven miles from here, was broken into last night and their safe blown open and carried off by the burglars, who are unknown.

Mr. Rapp's Funeral.—The funeral ceremonies of J. E. Rapp, the old police officer, were held yesterday afternoon, and were largely attended. There has never been a man connected with the police department that was more universally respected and admired for his bravery, faithfulness and integrity than J. E. Rapp.

WEDNESDAY THE DAY

Everybody Is Looking Forward to the Coming of "The Pirates."

A VERY PLEASANT SOCIAL EVENT

Will Be the Operatic Performances Wednesday and Thursday—The Last Rehearsal Wednesday Afternoon.

The Opera Club has labored under considerable disadvantage in the matter of stage rehearsals, and the past few days have witnessed a good many changes in plans. At the last rehearsal it was announced that there would be a rehearsal on the stage Monday afternoon. This was at the risk of the Gorman Minstrels Company giving their consent. Under the regular theatrical contract, the company had complete control of the house, if they desired to exercise it. They did so choose, and refused to allow the local company the use of the stage. This necessitated the notification of the members that the rehearsal announced for Monday would not be held. It was then supposed the rehearsal would occur Wednesday morning, and this statement was included in the notice. It was found, however, that the services of consecrating the bishop at St. Luke's would require the presence of a large number of members of the orchestra engaged for the "Pirates," and that plan had also to be changed.

It is therefore announced that the rehearsal will occur at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. At that time all members of the club will be present with costumes complete, accompanied by the full orchestra. Cards have been sent to all the members through the mail, but in case any cards fail to arrive members will take notice from this of the above facts. No visitors will be admitted without a special card from the director, and it is hoped none will request the privilege. Mr. Simpson regrets the lateness of the rehearsal, but circumstances have made any other arrangement impossible.

The last "drop" was hung yesterday, and all the special scenery is now ready for the performances. It is superb, and will add greatly to the beauty of the performances. The first scene shows a calm sea and the rocky coast of Cornwall. The gallant schooner of the pirates lies at anchor, and upon the stage are piles of "set rocks" and a cliff with a cave beneath. The whole scene is striking and beautiful.

The second set is the interior of a ruined chapel, the moon shining through a chink in the broken walls. In the front of the backdrop are columns and lofty gothic arches. This scene is extremely effective, and in the subdued light will produce a powerful impression.

The costumes are all in the hands of the ladies and gentlemen of the company. Those of the pirates are very picturesque, and the bright cutlasses in the hands of the sea-rovers will give them a very ferocious aspect.

An evening paper states there was a dress rehearsal on Sunday. This is erroneous.

AT THE THEATER.

Gorman's minstrels drew one of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences of the season last evening at DeGive's opera house. The company is a very strong one in every respect, and it is no exaggeration to say that everybody seemed thoroughly pleased last night.

Ed Hardin, Atlanta's representative in the company, was given a grand ovation. His tenor solo, "The Coast Guard's Daughter," was rendered with much dramatic force and effect. He is easy and graceful on the stage, and the fact that he was among his old Atlanta friends, instead of making him nervous, added a great deal to the happy and elegant style in which he sang. The Dillon brothers' specialty was well received. Mr. George Brunton's "You'd Better Stay at Home, Lad," was sung with much feeling and effect. Mr. Hyman's baritone is of a fine quality, and pleased all. George Gorman, who does not claim to be a good singer, but "gets there" very emphatically, gave his funny stories with dialect imitations in a highly enjoyable way. Mr. Taylor possesses a sweet light tenor, and sang "We Were Sweethearts Nell and I," with a great deal of skill.

And that man man Billy Van—what is he like? It would be a great task to find his equal. Billy Van's superior has not been south this season, and if he is to be found, Atlanta would be glad to see him. He is quaint, original and easy, and a rattling good comedian. "When the Band played" one of Van's latest was sung, it was only necessary for him to appear in order to get an encore. The Gorman brothers are all old favorites, and their work this season is better than ever. Littlefield, the "Polyphonist," is wonderful. Littlefield will whistle, by request, this afternoon, "The Mocking Bird" and several other popular airs.

The afterpiece, "The Reception of the Colored 400," is a farce comedy that is keenly relished. A special matinee and night performance.

WAS OPENED YESTERDAY.

The Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad in the Supreme Court.

Not soon will the judges on the bench of the Georgia supreme court forget their celebration of Washington's birthday in 1892.

It was the busiest day they have had for months, and so far from taking a day off to hunt and frolic, as many officials throughout the country did, they had to sit on their bench—and it is not an easy bench, not theirs—all day long and listen to long speeches on railroad law and the like.

The Georgia, Carolina and Northern and the Georgia railroads had to settle their dispute about rights of way yesterday.

The argument was opened in the morning by Mr. Andrew J. Cobb, of Athens, attorney for the Georgia, Carolina and Northern road. Then came the speech of Mr. Joseph B. Cumming, for the Georgia road; then Judge Hillyer for the Georgia road, and next Mr. Hoke Smith for the Georgia, Carolina and Northern.

The lines of arguments on both sides were essentially the same that have been made in the lower court, and the public is familiar with the claims of both roads.

The decision will be given by the court soon.

THE DEATH RECORD.

Ex-Sheriff Pink Stephens, of Cobb County, Dies Suddenly.

Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, while sitting in a chair at home in Marietta, Mr. W. P. Stephens died. His death was an easy one, and was a quiet passing away from this world into the next. For a long time he figured prominently in county affairs, and for ten years was sheriff of the county, making one of the very best in the state. He will be buried this afternoon at the Citizens' cemetery here. The funeral services will be held at his residence, and Rev. G. S. Tumlin, of LaGrange, has been telegraphed for to conduct them. The Knights of Honor will attend in a body at his burial.

Mrs. Massengale, wife of ex-Senator Massengale, of Norwood, died Sunday night at 9 o'clock. She will be buried from the Methodist church Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Massengale possessed all the qualities that go to make up a truly noble Christian woman.

Lecture Tonight.—There will be a charming lecture in the Young Men's Christian Association hall tonight by Dr. Lysander Dickerman, on the "Ancient Egyptians." Everybody at all interested in the historic traditions of this interesting people cannot afford to miss it. The admission is 50 cents. Dr. Dickerman will continue his lectures tomorrow night.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

THE WONDER OF THE TOWN.

A Negro Boy Whose Architectural Designs Astonish the People.

TALBOTTON, Ga., February 23.—[Special.]—Walter Dean, Talbotton's fifteen-year-old architectural wonder, is still amazing the people. His plan for the new courthouse is the wonder of the town. The boy's conception and the mechanical work astonished the town, and all who see the plan are amazed at his genius. We have seen plans furnished by experienced architects that fail to excel this negro's designs in any particular. Many are in favor of adopting the plan and letting the inscription on the corner stone be: "Planned by Walter Dean, colored, at the age of fifteen, who was born and reared in Talbot." Tuesday a reporter handed the boy a large cardboard and asked him to enlarge the plan, which he did. We have learned from Mr. Rod Leonard that this boy has several drawings at his sister's, who lives on his place, and Mr. Leonard pronounces them wonderful. This goes to sustantiate the boy's statement that the plan is his own, and is not a copy from any other likeness. He can draw anything, with lightning-like rapidity. He is a natural-born architect, never having had any instruction in drawing.

STOLE SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And the Loser Offers Nearly One-Half of That Amount for the Robber.

Baker's store, one of the most prominent at Lovejoy, was broken into some time during night before last.

Yesterday morning when the proprietor opened up, he found his goods scattered about and on further investigation discovered that $700 had been stolen. Of this amount $500 was in gold. The money had been kept in a small safe over night.

Mr. Baker immediately offered a reward of $250 for the burglar, with proof to convict. A telegram was sent to Atlanta yesterday asking the police to assist him in capturing the guilty parties.

A Big Profit

$200 REALIZED ON AN INVESTMENT OF $2

Mr. W. F. Eltzroth, an esteemed school teacher in the town of Morrow, Ohio, states his case so clearly that no comment is necessary, further than to say to those run down and and out of health,

Go and Do Likewise

"I feel that I must add my name to the list of those who feel grateful for benefit derived from using Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has been worth $100 a bottle to me in the following manner, viz: I have been teaching school for 3 years. Last fall I became worn out, had no appetite, couldn't sleep at night, and became so debilitated that it was possible to perform my duty as teacher. I

Wrote My Resignation

to take effect in two weeks, but I was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Within a week I was so much better that I continued my school, and am till teaching. I have use two bottles and feel like a new man, and have over $200 clear from 2 spent for Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"W. F. ELTZROTH, Morrow, O."

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Suffering in mind, body and purse from DRUNKENNESS or DIPSOMANIA can be surely, safely and speedily cured by the wonderful new specific

CHLORIOCOLD!

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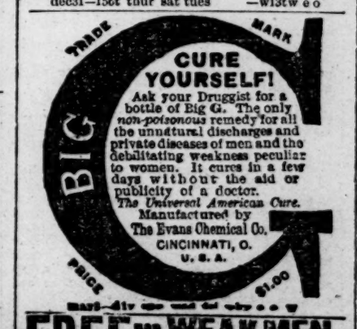
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We send the marvelous French Remedy CALTHOS free, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP Discharges & Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele and RESTORE Lost Vigor. *Use it and pay if satisfied.* Address, VON MOHL CO., Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.
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New, Certain Remedy. Lasting cure, never returns. I will send (sealed) free to any sufferer, a prescription to enlarge small, weak parts and certain cure for Lost Vigor, Emissions, Varicocele, Impotency. J. D. HOUSE, Box 9 Albion, Mich.
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Monday and Tuesday, February 22d and 23d, Matinee Tuesday.

THE
Gormans High Class Minstrels

Billy Van, the Comedian, at every performance.

"Magnificent New First Part."

The Biggest, Most Magnificent and Intricate Marching Act Ever Conceived.

"The Gathering of the Clans."

The Best of all Songs and Dances.

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One Hundred other features, including James Gorman's funniest after pieces.

"The Reception of the Colored 400,"

Introducing the Comedians, John and George Gorman.

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Quarter-sawed Sycamore $7.50
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Quarter-sawed Oak, - - $9.00
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Fully warranted and the best for the price the world affords. We manufacture all the component parts and are the largest makers on the globe. 100,000 of our instruments now in use. Sold by all leading dealers. Genuine have name burned on the inside. Take no other. Illustrated pamphlet mailed free.
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WEAKNESS in MEN
QUICKLY, THOROUGHLY, FOREVER CURED



by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day: soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened.

Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our Book with explanations & proofs, mailed sealed free. Over 2,000 references.
ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

SHERIFF'S TAX SALES FOR MARCH, 1892—Will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March, 1892, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit: That tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, in land lot 79, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, beginning at the southwest corner of North avenue and Orme street; thence south along the west side of Orme street eight hundred and eight feet, more or less, to Merritts avenue; thence west along the north side of Meriritts avenue seven hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to the property once known as the Crussell lot; thence north along the east side of said Crussell's lot, one hundred and fifty feet, more or less, to the property once known as the A. L. Harris property; thence east along the south line of said Harris property three hundred feet; thence north one hundred and ten feet; thence east one hundred and seventy feet, more or less, to the west line of the property once known as the Mayer property; thence north along the west side of said Mayer property five hundred and forty-eight feet, more or less, to North avenue, and thence east along the south side of North avenue, two hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to Orme street at the beginning corner. Levied on as the property of Morris Bohr to satisfy a fi fa issued by A. P. Stewart, tax collector of the county of Fulton, for state and county taxes of the said Morris Bohr for the year 1891; property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: That tract or parcel of land lying and being in the 6th ward of the city of Atlanta, and on the corner of Ellis and Ivy streets, and being part of land lot 51, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 67 feet, more or less, on Ellis street, and 92 feet, more or less, on Ivy street, adjoining the property of Banks. Levied on as the property of G. W. Collier, to satisfy a fi fa issued by A. P. Stewart, tax collector of the county of Fulton, for taxes due the state and county for the year 1891 by the said G. W. Collier. J. W. MORROW, Sheriff.
feb 2—5t tue

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Mr. Pat Calhoun Comes Home, but Declines to Talk.

HE COULD GIVE AN INTERESTING ONE.

The Atlanta and Florida's Receivership Comes Up Again Tomorrow. General Notes.

If Mr. Pat Calhoun would he could give an interview on the Richmond and Danville which would make mighty interesting reading.

He was at the firm's new office in the Gate City banking building yesterday. When Mr Calhoun went to New York last fall his office was in the vice president's apartments of the Kiser building. Captain Harry Jackson occupies that office now, and Mr. Calhoun is quartered in the captain's old office.

On railroad matters Mr. Calhoun would not talk. He said he does not know who will be the president of the Richmond and Danville. One thing is certain, Mr. Calhoun is not letting that bother him. He looks better than he did last summer and autumn—a result of being relieved of the strain which his official connection with the great railroad properties imposed upon him. The management is in other hands and somebody else is doing the worrying now.

Mr. Olcott and his committee are not having smooth sailing in preparing a plan of reorganization, and as the appearance of their report is delayed, some hitch is suspected. A railroad man in talking of it yesterday, took his pencil and figured out that the proposed reorganization plan would not work. One great trouble would be in getting the minority stockholders to exchange their securities for the new issue.

What will happen if the committee's plan does not amount to anything?

That is a hard question to answer. The Terminal's properties cannot be kept going as they have been in the past, and some of them would have a rocky time of it.

JUMPING ON THE READING.

It Is Having a Taste of the Medicine Which the Terminal Swallowed.

Grand Master Terence Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, sent a written protest to Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, against the Reading-Lehigh-Valley-Jersey-Central deal. A. J. Cassatt, auditor of the Pennsylvania Central, also sent a letter arguing that the deal is illegal.

In Mr. Cassatt's letter, after giving figures on the details of the big combine, he says: "I call your attention to the fact that it is practically admitted that the power to fix the price of anthracite coal in Philadelphia and elsewhere will rest with one man, although the hope is certainly expressed that this power will be exercised in a beneficent way. I have thought it right to collect together and submit to you the above facts that you may have the situation clearly before you and may take such action as you deem proper and right if the consolidation of these competing lines under one control with the avowed purpose of removing competition and of securing the power to regulate the production and fix the price of anthracite coal, should seem to you to be contrary to public policy or to be in violation of that provision of the constitution which prohibits any transportation company from acquiring, in any way, the control of a competing line."

Both letters were referred by Governor Pattison to Attorney General Hensel, with instructions to take such action as will enforce the constitution of the state and bring all who have violated it within its control.

An Important Line.

The capital of the Norfolk, Wilmington and Charleston is to be $10,000,000. This line is to extend from Norfolk, Va., to Charleston, S. C., with a branch to Columbia. It is said that the proposed new road will shorten the railroad distance between the east and southern points nearly one hundred miles.

The directors are ex-Governor Thomas J. Jarvis, of North Carolina; R. Duncan Harris, of New York; J. C. McNaughton, of Philadelphia; Colonel Henry E. Young and General Thomas A. Haquemin, of Charleston; Captain Thomas Pinckney, of Richmond; A. A. Gaddis, of New Jersey; Chambers H. McKibbin, of Washington, and A. C. Haskell, of Columbia. The officers are: President, John C. McNaughton; treasurer, R. Duncan Harris; secretary, Carroll Forster; general manager, C. H. McKibbin.

A LEAGUE FOR AUGUSTA.

Captain R. A. Broyles Will Organize a Railroad League in Augusta.

Captain Robert A. Broyles, president of the Atlanta Railroad League, Vice President Dodge, and Mr. Samuel W. Wilkes go down to Augusta tomorrow morning. They go for the purpose of organizing a railroad league in that city.

A mass meeting of the railroad men of Augusta has been called for tomorrow night, and speeches will be made by the gentlemen named, and by Major Joseph B. Cummings, general counsel for the Georgia railroad.

It is said that there are 2,500 railroad men in Augusta, and it is believed that all of them will join.

This is the third league organized by Captain Broyles, and he is enthusiastic in the work.

The South Carolina Railroad in Court.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 22.—[Special.]—A cross bill has been filed in the United States circuit court today by H. W. Smith and Gustave E. Kessell, against the South Carolina railway in the suits for a foreclosure of mortgages now pending. The plaintiffs are holders of first mortgage bonds of the road to the amount of two and a half million dollars. The bill protests against the sale of the road, against the reorganization now in progress, and the exchange of outstanding first mortgage bonds for bonds bearing a different rate of interest. The petitioners also protest against the sale of the road, and claim that it has been demonstrated by the management of the present receiver that the property is able to pay all of its indebtedness.

Another New Railroad.

WILLACOOCHEE, Ga., February 22.—[Special.]—Mr. B. B. Gray informs us that there is now on foot arrangements to connect his tram road, which now reaches about twelve miles north of this place, with that of another firm running south from Dorminey's bluff on the Ocmulgee river, which will make, when the two tram roads are connected, a direct line to the Ocmulgee river, intersecting with the Brunswick and Western railroad at this point, which would open up and develop a splendid section, supplying a long-felt want as a shipping convenience to those along its line, and will give Willacoochee another railroad, which would add to the material prosperity of the town.

The Scrap Heap.

—A fog last Friday night caused two collisions on the Lake Shore and one on the Nickel Plate. An engine and twenty cars were destroyed in the Nickel Plate accident.

—Suit has been filed in Dayton for a receiver for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton. It is a minority kick. Conspiracy and fraud are freely charged.

—English lines are getting enterprising. One of the roads running between London and Liverpool has put in a system of steam pipes and also electric lights on its trains.

—There is talk of a consolidation between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific railways. If these roads can get hold of the Intercolonial they will control the whole traffic in Canada.

—The annual report of the Chicago and Alton for the year 1891 is out. It shows that the gross earnings for the twelve months were $7,065,753, an increase as compared with those of the preceding year of $525,128. The operating expenses amounted to $4,382,001, an increase of $76,748, while the net earnings were $2,683,751, an increase of $448,379.

—The recent decisions of Chairman Finley, of the Western Traffic Association, are not calculated to strike terror.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE

For the People of Oglethorpe, Wilkes and Elbert Counties.

LEXINGTON, Ga., February 22.—[Special.]—The old town of Lexington seems to be laden with an atmosphere peculiarly fitted for developing young financiers of no mean ability. Judge Hamp McWhorter and Colonel William Howard have made reputations for themselves in handling the Lexington Terminal railroad and in launching the Lexington Blue Granite Company, their recent deal in the granite being such as would have been worthy the managers on Wall street.

But we have another lawyer whose attention is not monopolized by law books. Colonel Emory Cason, a bright young lawyer of thirty summers, came among us something more than a year ago thoroughly imbued with the idea that the secret of the success of today is faith in things unseen. Seeing that this is an age of transportation, as the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad people come through Georgia, plowing open the hills, levelling up the valleys and spanning the rivers, with their matchless work, Colonel Cason conceived the idea of giving the people adjacent to Broad river connection with that great trunk line by building and operating a steamboat on that river from a point near the line of Wilkes county, to connect with the Georgia, Carolina and Northern road where it crosses North Broad river into Madison county, a distance of twenty-one miles. Having secured a charter for that purpose from the last legislature, and surveyed the river, he bought valuable mill property at Bullard's ferry, the lower terminus of the proposed run (and which is the key to the situation), and has just closed negotiations with the Seaboard Air-Line system by which he secures their permanent co-operation in the way of material assistance and all necessary traffic arrangements. He expects the boat to be ready for the fall trade.

This enterprise is hailed with delight by the thousands of people in Wilkes, Oglethorpe and Elbert counties, who are now forced to go from ten to twenty miles to reach railroad facilities. The immense quantities of hay and timber on Broad river and Long creek will thus be put upon the market. No richer section of country can be found in the state than is this Broad river valley.

The boat line will prove a valuable feeder to the Georgia, Carolina and Northern road. So, also, will it be a great boon for Athens and Atlanta, for much trade which now goes to Washington and Augusta will thus be turned to those cities, via the Georgia, Carolina and Northern.

Our best financiers are a unit in predicting that the boat line will prove an exceedingly paying investment.

COUNTERFEITERS IN SOUTH GEORGIA.

United States Marshal Corbett in Pursuit of Them.

MACON, Ga., February 22.—[Special.]—United States Marshal Corbett's officers are on the lookout for one of the most daring counterfeiters that has operated in this state for some time. Thomas Spence, of Thomas county, was tried today before United States Commissioner Erwin, charged with passing counterfeit money.

The evidence showed Spence to have been a victim and not the real criminal, and he was turned loose by the commissioner.

THE CONSTITUTION has already given the facts in the case, but the evidence brought out showed that a gang of counterfeiters are located somewhere in southeast Georgia.

The real criminal, who is known as Thomas Gazaway Lyens, made his escape from the officers, who are now keeping a strict lookout for him. Lyens visited Thomasville with Spence on Friday. He exhibited to several people a roll of bills, claiming have $300 in it, and saying he was going to Florida to buy a farm. Finally he went into Wolf Feinberg's store and bought a pair of pants and a pair of shoes, tendering a twenty-dollar bill in payment.

Feinberg took the bill to a neighbor to get it changed, when he noticed it was a counterfeit. He sent for a police officer, and when Spence returned to the store for Lyens, he was nabbed.

Lyens made good his escape. Deputy Marshal Avant went down to Thomasville Saturday and brought Spence to Macon to trial.

Lyens, it seems, lived with Spence's family two years ago. While there, he often boasted that he knew how to make money. On one occasion he pretended to show some of his own manufacture. He left Thomas county for east Georgia, and had returned but a few days when he tried to palm off the twenty-dollar counterfeit bill that got his dupe Spence into trouble.

Lyens is a small, stout man, about thirty years of age, and a good talker. His arrest is probable at an early day.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

Full Explanation About the Skeleton That Belonged to Mr. Young.

MACON, Ga., February 22.—[Special.]—At a late hour last night the mystery was solved that surrounded the finding of a skeleton in a valise that was shipped from Atlanta to Macon. The Mr. H. M. Young in the case is from Dotham, Henry county, and he had been attending the Atlanta Medical college and stopped over in Macon to spend the day before going home. He says the skeleton belonged to the body of a convict named Perry Ward, who died ten weeks ago. The body was advertised, and as no one came for it, it was carried to the college, Young dissected it and then shipped the skeleton home, having cut off all the meat from the bones. He says the skeletons are frequently shipped by express from the college, but he sent his as baggage. He was greatly surprised at the sensation caused by it. Dr. Young will get his case of dissecting instruments.

MACON'S TEAM.

Dan Foley Will Be the Manager of the Central City's Baseball Club.

MACON, Ga., February 22.—[Special.]—Mr. Dan Foley has returned from Atlanta, very much enthused over the results of the Southern League meeting in Atlanta Saturday. He says Macon will have a good team, and there will be no trouble whatever to raise the necessary $1,800 required of each club. Foley will be the manager of the Macon nine. The grounds will be on the line of the new Metropolitan railroad.

Arrived Too Late.

MACON, Ga., February 22.—[Special.]—Mr. J. P. Duffy, of Macon, made a bid to build the government sewer that is to run from the courthouse to the river. Mr. Duffy received word today from Washington that his bid arrived just twenty-four hours too late. The bids have been opened, but it is not known to whom the contract will be awarded. The only other bidder from Macon is T. J. Carling.

Downing in Macon.

MACON, Ga., February 22.—[Special.]—Downing played to big audiences this afternoon and tonight. The matinee was one of the largest of the season. The attendance at night was conspicuous by the presence of several hundred Knights of Pythias in uniform. The Macon knights purchased the parti-nances at a stated sum, and the overplus went to the fund to build a handsome castle hall in this city.

Washington's Birthday.

MACON, Ga., February 22.—[Special.]—The military companies paraded today and the banks and schools closed in honor of Washington's birthday.

A Ricemill for Glynn.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., February 21.—[Special.]—Glynn county will soon have a well-equipped ricemill. Mr. W. F. Penniman, of this city, is at the head of a movement to build one, and has asked the city for a lease on three and one-half acres of town commons property for ricemills and fertilizer works. A ricemill and fertilizer works in Glynn county will be a vast help to Brunswick and a convenience to many rice planters who ship their products to a distance for milling.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa furnishes nutriment and aids digestion.

VISITING ATLANTA.

Two Parties of Distinguished Visitors Here Yesterday.

REAL ESTATE MEN FROM MILWAUKEE

And Able Editors from Jerry Simpson's Bailiwick—They All Agree That Atlanta's All Right.

The Milwaukee real estate men had a great time here yesterday. They were greatly pleased with Atlanta, and went away pronouncing it one of the most pleasant cities they ever visited. Milwaukee sent this delegation of forty-five to the national convention of real estate men which met at Nashville last week. They were the largest delegation present, consequently they had things their own way.



Mr. B. M. Weir, one of the largest real estate men in Milwaukee, was elected president of the congress.

Yesterday morning the delegates took a ride over the city, and were shown the beauties of the Gate City of the South.

During the morning they visited at THE CONSTITUTION office and called on Mayor Hemphill for a speech. He made a few remarks in response to their call, welcoming them to Atlanta.

An informal reception was held at Governor Northen's office, at the capitol, and he made a short speech, referring to the good the real estate men had done Georgia and the whole country.

In the afternoon a reception was held in the rooms of the Northern Society for the members and the Atlanta real estate men. It was well attended by prominent Atlantians. Speeches were made by Colonel George W. Adair, Mr. W. M. Scott and General Lewis. General Lewis spoke for the Northern Society. Mr. Scott spoke for Atlanta's real estate men, and the welcomes were hearty and sincere.

Mr. Barthold, secretary of the National Real Estate Exchange, spoke for the visitors. He was enthusiastic in his praise of Atlanta and the south, and remarked that their trip had been one of continued pleasure to every member of the party. He spoke of the workings of their exchange and gave the Atlanta men many good ideas. The party left last night for Tampa. They will carry back to the north pleasant memories of their trip to the south.

SOCKLESS JERRY'S CONSTITUENTS.

Editors from Simpson's District Pay Atlanta a Visit.

A delegation of forty-three Kansans spent yesterday afternoon in Atlanta. They were members of the Republican Educational Association of the seventh congressional district of the great Grasshopper State, with their wives, daughters, sisters and sweethearts. The seventh is Jerry Simpson's district.

The excursionists are making a two-weeks' trip through the south, and Atlanta was the first place at which they stopped any time. They left Hutchinson, Kan., last Saturday, and came over the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis by way of Birmingham.

They travel in a private Pullman coach, and say they are having a pleasant trip. They spent the afternoon looking over the city. A number called at THE CONSTITUTION and took in the whole building, from the top of which they obtained a fine view of Atlanta and the country around.

The members of the party are:

Hutchinson—Mrs. S. E. Hutton, The Clipper; Miss Edith Meridith, A. A. Meridith, Interior Herald, and Ed M. Moore, Mrs. D. M. Moore, News.

Sterling—J. E. Junkin and wife, Mrs. A. R. Clark, Bulletin-Gazette.

Greensburg—W. E. Bolton, Miss Nora Anderson, Miss Dora Parcel, The Signal.

Meade—W. R. Scott, Miss May Palmer, Miss Gertie Smith, Republican.

Lyons—Frank Taylor, H. C. Taylor, Mrs. H. C. Taylor, Republican; E. E. Hoyt, Tribune.

Great Bend—Mrs. Morgan Caraway, Miss Millie McNamee, R. C. Bailey and children, The Register.

Sedgwick—C. M. Taylor and wife, Pantagraph.

Pratts—Thomas Kelley and wife, Times.

Wellington—J. Stotler and wife, Harry Wood and wife, Press.

Leota—C. S. Triplett and wife, Standard.

Anthony—S. W. Moffett, wife and children, Republican.

Harper—F. C. Ranney and wife, Graphic.

Stafford—Z. W. Akers and wife, Republican.

W. E. Bolton is in charge of the party.

S. W. Swanson, traveling passenger agent of the Memphis route, came over from Birmingham with the Kansans. Last night at 7:10 o'clock they left for Savannah, where they will spend today and tonight. They will leave Savannah tomorrow morning by the Central, and will be in Atlanta a few hours tomorrow night. They go hence to Birmingham, thence to Mobile and New Orleans in time for mardi gras.



A strong, healthy woman instead of a tired and ailing one! Sounds like a miracle, doesn't it? But it isn't. It's only the ordinary, every-day work of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—just the work that it was made for. It's a woman's medicine, carefully compounded for her by an experienced physician, and adapted to her delicate organization. It makes weak women strong, suffering women well. It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and bracing nervine, and a certain cure for all the functional derangements, painful disorders or chronic weaknesses peculiar to the sex. For ulceration, displacements, bearing-down sensations, "female complaints" of every kind, it's a never-failing remedy.

And, among all the medicines that claim to help women, "Favorite Prescription" is the *only* one that's *guaranteed* to do what is promised for it. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in any case, you have your money back.

Is something else, that may pay the dealer better, likely to be "*just as good*" for you?

ANSY PILLS!

(Wilcox's——Compound.)

SAFE, CERTAIN & EFFECTUAL.

Used monthly by 10,000 American women who find them indispensable. Druggists, or by mail. Send 4c. (stamps) for "Woman's Safe-Guard."

"GOFF'S GIANT GLOBULES"

Strongest Invigorant known. Restore Lost Vigor in 5 days. Druggists, or by mail. Pack'ages (sealed) 25c.

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DO YOU WANT A DESK?

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WALNUT OR OAK.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

GATES DESK CO.

Greenville, S. C.

Send for Catalogue A.

PIONEERS MEET.

Atlanta's Old-Timers Met Last Night and Transacted Business.

The Pioneer Citizens' Society met last evening at the Confederate Veterans' hall. Mr. C. R. Hamilton presided, President George W. Adair being absent.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. Reports were submitted on the union passenger depot, its location for railroad purposes, and the old Georgia Western—now Georgia Pacific—railroad. These reports will be read at the next regular meeting and condensed for publication.

Applications for membership were received from Drs. T. S. Powell and G. W. Delbridge, Messrs. J. J. McLane, J. A. LaFontaine, D. Hoyt, T. C. Mayson, I. L. Thrower, George H. Hammond and George Barker.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Hon. James E. Williams be, and he is hereby, requested to prepare a paper on "City Officials," beginning with the first mayor and council and their subordinate officers, giving the date of the term of each successive administration of Atlanta's affairs.

Resolved, That the Hon. John H. James and Mr. Edward W. Holland be, and they are hereby appointed, a committee on banks and banking in the early days of Atlanta, as carried on in said city, and make their report to the society for the benefit of the truth of history.

Two copies of old Atlanta papers were presented to the society by Mr. W. G. Linch. They were The Atlanta Examiner, of 1855, and The Southern Confederacy, 1863. Also a copy of the Atlanta directory, of 1870, given to the society by a member, which was turned over to the historian.

Closed Up.

MACON, Ga., February 22.—[Special.]—Today C. S. Smith, fish and fruit dealer, was closed by the sheriff.

The recent adjourned meeting of the alliance of Cherokee county, held at Canton, was a notable one. The attendance was large and much enthusiasm was manifested. The big speech of the day was made by Rev. Alex Atkinson, lecturer for the sixth congressional district, who spoke to the public for over an hour during the dinner recess. Mr. Atkinson is an enthusiastic, earnest, interesting speaker, apparently well posted on the alliance demands and public questions of the day. Referring to this speech, which completely captivated the large audience, The Southern Alliance Farmer says:

"Mr. Atkinson make one of the best alliance speeches that it has been our pleasure to listen to in a long time. He is thoroughly posted on the questions before the people and handles his subject in a masterly way. Everybody was well pleased with his address and a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered him for his timely and wise counsel."

FOR

Sore Throat
Lameness
Sore Eyes
Soreness
Catarrh
Bruises
Burns
Cuts
Piles
Female Complaints
Rheumatism
AND ALL
Inflammation

USE POND'S EXTRACT

BEWARE of Imposition. Take POND'S EXTRACT only. See landscape trade-mark on buff wrapper. Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N.Y.

Obstinate Blood Humor.

I HAD TERRIBLE ECZEMA FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS—WAS in bed six months at a time—body and limbs swollen and scaly like a dead fish. The itching was terrible, and finally LOST MY SIGHT. After treatment by five physicians, and other remedies without relief, I took S. S. S. AND IT CURED ME. My skin is soft and smooth, and the terrible trouble is all gone.—R. N. MITCHELL, *Macon, Ga.*

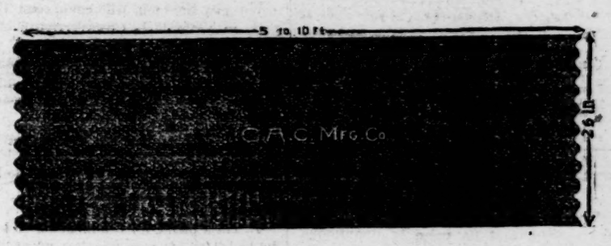
I know the above statement to be true.—S. S. HARMON, *Macon, Ga.*

I was for some time troubled with an obstinate **RASH OR HUMOR**, that spread over my face and breast. I consulted physicians, and used many remedies without a cure. At the suggestion of a friend I used Swift's Specific, which completely cured me. This was two years ago, and I have had no return of the trouble.—E. H. WELLS, *Chesterfield, Va.*

S. S. S. is the safest and best remedy for all troubles of the Blood and Skin. It cures by removing the cause, and at the same time builds up the general health.

Send for our Treatise, mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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Varnishes, Window Glass, Cement, Etc., Etc.

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Atlanta, Ga., February 1, 1892.

feb2-d1m

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jan24—d78t sun tues thur fol r m

Notice to Paving Contractors

SEALED BIDS ADDRESSED TO THE MAYOR and general council of Atlanta will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 4 o'clock m. on March 1, 1892, for paving Peachtree street, the proposed appropriation amounting to about forty thousand dollars.

Bids will be received for doing this work per square yard for the following classes of pavement: Sheet asphalt, block asphalt, vitrified brick, granite blocks, wooden blocks or other smooth pavement, the contractor to furnish specifications under which the bid is made and to maintain the pavement for ten years in a smooth and even condition. R. M. CLAYTON, City Engineer.

feb10-6t fri sun tues thur sat. Atlanta, Ga.

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Where to Find The Constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION can be found on sale as follows:

New York—Brentano's, No. 5 Union Square.
Cincinnati—J. R. Hawley, 102 Vin street.
Washington—Metropolitan [illegible]el.
Paris—Anglo-American reading rooms, Chaussee Antin and Rue Meyerbeer.

ATLANTA, GA., February 23, 1892.

New York Leads the Way.

The democratic party of New York state has spoken, and its voice is unanimous. As an assurance and a pledge of victory it offers to the democratic party of the nation the name of David Bennett Hill. After four years of discussion between those democrats who have urged the propriety of renominating Mr. Cleveland, and those who have urged the claims of Mr. Hill, the party in New York has made its choice. That choice is David Bennett Hill, and it is the natural, almost the inevitable, result of the remarkable services which he has rendered to his party.

No other man, no matter what the nature of his gifts or the extent of his popularity, has been able to do for the party in his state what Mr. Hill has done. During the seven years which he has been managing the complex affairs of the greatest state in the union, Mr. Hill has not only displayed the abilities of a statesman, but he has developed the qualities of the most successful political leader this country has ever seen. From a business point of view he has managed the affairs of the Empire State with an eye to the best interests of the people. He has insisted on the most rigid economy, and he has introduced necessary reforms in almost every department of the government. As a political leader, he has reorganized his party and won for it success in the face of difficulties that seemed almost insurmountable. At every turn, under his masterly management, the democrats have been able to defeat the republican corruptionists, and the redemption of his state from misrule is now assured beyond all question. Under his skillful leadership, the party has become united, harmonious and enthusiastic.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the men who know him and have confidence in him—the voters whom he has led to victory—the party which he has placed permanently in control of the great state of New York—should present him to the democrats of the republic as the man of their choice. Indeed, it would be a cause for wonder and surprise if the democrats of New York had failed to do this. As it is, the unanimity and enthusiasm with which they have pledged themselves to their matchless leader is a tribute not only to Mr. Hill himself, but to the victorious democracy of New York.

To the democratic party of the republic, therefore, the triumphant democracy of New York state offers David Bennett Hill as the man most capable of infusing new life into the organization and leading it to success. They point with pardonable pride to the results of his leadership in his own state, in the face of obstacles that other leaders had found insurmountable, and they are justified in declaring that he will accomplish results more significant than these in the larger field of national affairs. They say to the democratic party, "Here is the democrat, who, above all other democrats is sure to carry New York—a democrat who creates enthusiasm by his earnestness—a democrat who can be heartily supported by every democrat in the land, and by all men who are striving to find relief from the unjust and oppressive burdens of republican legislation."

There can be but one response to this from the democrats of the country who desire the success of their party.

The New Macon Telegraph.

The sale of The Macon Telegraph and the changes that have been made in its management are matters of the liviliest interest to our sister city. The change, we are free to predict, will be a wholesome one not only for The Telegraph itself, but for the people of Macon. It is not too much to say that The Telegraph will be a new paper.

The combination which has taken charge is a strong one in every particular. Hon. John T. Boifeuillet, who has been made managing editor, is well known to the readers of THE CONSTITUTION. For years he has been our Macon correspondent, and his work has had a character and completeness that could have been given it only by a thoroughly equipped journalist. Mr. Boifeuillet is a representative man, who has already been of service to his city and the state. In the columns of The Telegraph he will have an opportunity to enlarge his field of usefulness, and his striking individuality will give strength and tone to the paper.

Colonel E. C. Machen has already made his energy felt in the material development of the state. He has given to middle and northeast Georgia an important line of transportation, and his connection with The Telegraph will aid in strengthening and concentrating the public spirit of Macon. The Messrs. Coates, who are his associates in The Telegraph, are young men who are closely identified with the business interests of Macon, and they will contribute largely toward making The Telegraph a representative journal.

THE CONSTITUTION congratulates Macon and middle Georgia on the change that has taken place in the prospects of The Telegraph. The supposed rivalry between Atlanta and Macon is a mere figment of the brain. We take a larger view of things. Whatever helps Macon helps Georgia, and whatever helps Georgia helps Atlanta. Put Atlanta first, and the statement is still true. The only rivalry that ought to exist between THE CONSTITUTION and The Telegraph should be devoted to an effort on the part of each to outstrip the other in the work of building up the state and developing its resources.

The Preacher and the Poet.

We pity the man who could read the report in yesterday's CONSTITUTION of the Rev. Mr. Wadsworth's sensational pulpit attack in Augusta upon The Chronicle's poet editor, Charles J. Bayne, without emphatically protesting against the preacher's methods.

Mr. Wadsworth took young Bayne, a member of his congregation, and held him up as an object of ridicule. He made fun of his logic, and sarcastically referred to his poetic efforts.

It was a picnic for the preacher so long as he had it all his own way, but when his victim ventured a brief reply, Mr. Wadsworth suddenly recollected the proprieties of the occasion, and called attention to the fact that the congregation was in the sanctuary of God, and that such demonstrations as the applause following Mr. Bayne's remarks were unseemly.

Mr. Wadsworth came to his senses, and administered his rebuke too late. Why did he not remember that he was in the sanctuary of God before he attacked Mr. Bayne? Why did he not rebuke the giggling provoked in the early part of his sermon when he was ridiculing the poet?

The cause of the Master will not be advanced by such methods, and congregations cannot be expected to remember that they are in the house of God when their pastor adopts the abusive personalities and slang-whanging rant and rot of the political platform.

Reform your course, Mr. Wadsworth—reform it altogether, if you would serve the Meek and Lowly Jesus!

Jacksonian Democracy.

The phrases "Jeffersonian democracy" and "Jacksonian democracy" are glibly rattled off by many who understand them only in a vague way.

Both Jefferson and Jackson agreed in at least one fundamental democratic article of faith—they believed in equal justice to all, and special privileges to none.

Here is what Jackson said in one of his messages: "In the full enjoyments of the gifts of heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law. But when the laws undertake to add to these natural and just advantages, artificial distinctions; to grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privileges; to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful, the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics and laborers who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors to themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government."

This is just as good democratic doctrine today as it was fifty years ago. Old Hickory's ringing words still find an echo in the hearts of the people, and they live again upon the lips of David Bennett Hill!

A History of the Mexican War.

A complete and reliable history of the Mexican war has long been desired by the reading public, and if we are not mistaken the recently published work written by General Cadmus M. Wilcox, edited by his niece, Miss Mary Rachel Wilcox, and printed by the Church News Publishing Company, of Washington, will be accepted as a standard authority.

General Wilcox was a gallant confederate, and won fame in our civil war, as well as in the trouble with Mexico. While he gives a straightforward narrative, he indulges in very little criticism or speculation. He states his facts, fortifies himself with official statistics and documents, and leaves his readers to form their own opinions. He starts with the annexation of Texas, explains the issues leading to the war with Mexico, and then describes the marches, battles and sieges, and the results following our conquests.

The book has numerous handsome illustrations, and contains full rosters of the army, volunteer and naval officers serving in the war. It is the simple, graphic story of a soldier who witnessed most of the scenes described, and the general verdict will be that it is a valuable contribution to our historical literature.

Village Farming.

In the report of Dr. White's address to the farmers at Newnan recently, there appeared a short interview in which he expressed the opinion that village farming will do much to supply the social opportunities which are now lacking in the agricultural districts. This is the experience of older countries, and in time America will, no doubt come to the same system. The reflux of population from overcrowded cities to the rural districts will be likely to take that form.

General Booth's great movement for colonizing the surplus inhabitants of cities on farms is the natural remedy for the congestion of population. It can do no harm to take people from the cities to the country, for the more the rural districts flourish the more the towns and cities will grow. Trade will rest upon a broader and better basis than ever, and manufactures will be supported by a larger purchasing power among the masses.

Educational facilities and social opportunities are the things most lacking in country life, and both are within easy reach of a village of 500 people. Every such village has its schools, churches and stores, and may as well have daily mail and telephone connection with the nearest city. Mr. Bookwalter, a public-spirited millionaire of Springfield, O., has turned his attention to the possibilities of village farming, and proposes to demonstrate them by actual experiment. His plan is a modification of the communal system of European countries, and has manifest advantages. The peasants of Alsace-Lorraine locate their villages on the highway, and there the farmers of a large district have their cottages clustered together. The tract is divided into long strips running out from the village, and each farmer takes a strip and cultivates it. Each one, by that plan, must go to the farther end of the tract.

Mr. Bookwalter's plan is to take a tract of land five miles square and divide it into farms of 160 acres each, or four on every square mile. There will be 100 farms in the tract, and 100 farmers with their families will settle in a village in the center of the land. If the corporation line has a radius of half a mile, it will be only two miles from the village to the farthest farm, and less than that to most of them. The average distance of the farm will be little over a mile from the village. The farmers will go out early in the morning and return at night to their homes, where they will be in a town of 500 people, with all the advantages that such a location implies. The blacksmith shop, the stores, the butchers, the bakers, the postoffice, the library, the school and the church will be within easy reach, and in addition to that the telephone wires will put the people in touch with the nearest city, forty, fifty, or even a hundred miles away. The boys will change their copperas breeches for better ones and go to some neighboring sociable, concert or lecture. The good people will enjoy the same church privileges they will have in a city, and the farmers' wives will be able to do some visiting without taking all day about it.

Country people who live on isolated farms find it hard to get fresh meat in convenient quantity. It is not practicable to kill a beef for one family, and they must take it to town to sell, and must get from the town butcher the beef they consume. In the village system they would always have fresh meat on short notice, and would also have ready sale for their cattle and farm produce. The opportunity for selling it would stimulate the poultry and dairy industries, and many farm products that are neglected would be utilized profitably.

In a country where savages are so numerous, village farming is especially desirable. In some counties of Georgia prudent men are unwilling to leave their families in the country for a moment without the protection of the husband and father. There would be less constraint of this kind in villages.

THE SOUTH is vitally interested in democratic success this year. The democrats of this section cannot afford to let the sentimentalists run away with democratic chances. Sentimentalism will avail nothing when the force bill becomes a law.

NEW YORK democrats know what candidate they want, and they have said so with a unanimity that cannot be misunderstood.

HILL GOT the delegates and the brass bands, too.

TO THOSE who are interested in the very important matter of life insurance, the statement of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, published elsewhere, will be very interesting reading. The magnitude of the business of this company is astonishing, and the splendid management of the company has given it a world-wide reputation. The statement of its last year's business shows an increase in assets of $17,000,000, an increase of insurance in force of $85,000,000, and an increase of surplus of $3,000,000, over the past year.

THE GOLDBUGS and money sharks are not getting much sleep now. They should try what virtue there is in anti-pyrine.

IF THE ex-governor of Ohio had been more for Campbell and less for Cleveland last year, he would still be governor.

IF THE mugwumps really want to attack a snap game they should turn their attention to the Cleveland delegates elected in Pennsylvania in January.

THE COLUMBIAN party will have an opportunity to nominate the candidate of its choice.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE JOURNALIST has this good story: "Publishers and editors will do well to keep one eye open for Mr. W. J. Bahmer, who is conducting his operations from Bakersville, O. Mr. Bahmer seems to be engaged in the pleasing industry of taking more or less popular stories, alternating or adding a few paragraphs, and then selling the yarns to newspapers in search of fiction. His most recent victim is General Charles H. Taylor, of The Boston Globe, who purchased from Mr. Bahmer a serial called 'The Ardell Elopement.' The general did not like certain portions of the story, so he had it edited down, cutting the portions which seemed the most clumsily constructed. When he compared the pruned story with 'Jacquelina,' published by George Monroe several years ago, he discovered that he had cut out all of Mr. Bahmer's original work and left the novel in exactly the shape that Mr. Bahmer stole it. Having published it in book form and copyrighted it, Mr. Monroe was naturally exercised over the publication of it in The Globe; and having paid for it and printed several installments, the General was unhappy. The moral of which little experience is: Look out for Mr. Bahmer."

RIDER HAGGARD thinks six months long enough for the completion of a first-class novel.

MARGARET SULLIVAN, the leading editorial writer on the Chicago Herald, is said to be the most brilliant and best paid woman on the American press. She is forty years old, and has a lawyer husband.

SOME PEOPLE do not seem to know the meaning of the word "politician." The best definition given by the dictionaries is that it means a "statesman." And this latter word simply means the state's man. From this it will appear that a politician is, or should be, an honored and a necessary pillar of society.

IT IS estimated that 7,000 babies a day are born in this country. And each one inherits a debt of about five hundred and forty dollars.

A HANDSOME PAMPHLET, entitled "Political and Judicial Divisions of the Commonwealth of Georgia," by Charles Edgeworth Jones, of Augusta, now on sale at John M. Miller's book store, will doubtless find many purchasers. It gives information concerning our county, congressional, senatorial and judicial districts and circuits in a convenient shape. Mr. Jones has done his work well, and his little book will fill a long-felt want.

IF FARMERS distrust the town rings they should go to their county democratic conventions and make their votes and influence felt.

A WRITER IN The St. Louis Republic argues that the short story is the best of all stories, reaches more people, and lives longer than the long stories. The same is true of the short speech. The best and most famous speeches in the world's history have been short speeches.

THE PROSPERITY of the farmers will insure the prosperity of all.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Young Harris Enterprise has been suspended, and the outfit removed to Blairsville, where The Blairsville Herald is now being issued. This makes two newspapers for Blairsville.

A TERRIBLE REVENGE.

The parson from the pulpit
On the member hurled his curses;
But the member was a poet,
And replied in sixty verses.

Bayne, of The Augusta Chronicle, got right up in meeting and gave his experience Sunday night. It was one of the most interesting ever heard.

The pink-covered issues of Society are gems. The illustrations are especially fine.

The Sunny South is publishing an interesting series of articles on "Great Georgians." The articles are splendidly illustrated with engraving by Mr. Ernest Wilkinson, whose work in this line is making him celebrated.

The LaGrange Reporter.

Mr. Frank E. Callaway, editor of The LaGrange Reporter, is, perhaps, the youngest editor in the state, being scarcely twenty-one. He has chosen journalism as his profession, having early developed the true journalistic instinct, and it is easy to predict a bright future for him—judged by the work he has already accomplished. He was one of the brightest boys at the State university, where he has acquitted himself with high honors. He has contributed some notable articles to The Reporter, and under his editorial management it will take first honor with the weekly press.



F. E. CALLAWAY.

The Cuthbert Liberal-Enterprise has reached the following conclusion:

"Perhaps some day we shall see the castle
Inherited by the meek:
But just at present this globe is owned
By the fellow with lots of cheek."

Editor Woodward is making a bright paper of The Cleveland Progress. Its local columns are as lively as a rural picnic.

HE HAD BEEN DREAMING.

"Oh, rich man!" cried the minister, "what have you got?"

"A straight flush!" cried a sleepy deacon, jumping up, "and the pot's mine!"

Dixie, the south's industrial magazine, is "coming out" under the management of Mr. I. H. Martin and Mr. J. H. Allen. Both are young men of energy and ability, and Dixie is flourishing in their hands. The crowning trimuph in its history will be the Easter edition of the magazine, which is planned to surpass everything heretofore attempted in that line. Some of the most noted writers in the country will contribute to it pages, which will be profusely illustrated. Joel Chandler Harris, James Whitcomb Riley, Ella Wheeler Wilcox and others will be represented. There will also be an Easter poem by Frank L. Stanton. It will be good to be "way down south in Dixie."

ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

Mr. Fat Calhoun has returned from New York, where he has been for three months. He said yesterday that the political fever in the north is high. Speaking of the situation in New York he stated that the general impression there among the leaders is that Hill will be nominated at the Chicago convention. Mr. Hill, they believe, can carry New York if anybody can, and he can carry the adjoining states if anybody can. Some say Mr. Cleveland's friends have been attacking Mr. Hill very strongly and bitterly, but the Hill men have maintained a different attitude toward Mr. Cleveland.

"The Hill men speak of Mr. Cleveland with all due respect as a man and a democrat, but they do not want him for leader," said Mr. Calhoun. "There is a growing sentiment that it will be Mr. Hill or no democrat. If Mr. Hill can't carry New York nobody can. The majority sentiment is that Hill will be nominated and elected."

Mr. Calhoun takes a bright view of the financial outlook. Money is plentiful in New York, and is seeking investment. It is bound to come south. Through the north and west trade is good. The south is slow in recovering from the financial depression, because of the low price of cotton.

Mr. Calhoun had a great many friendly calls yesterday. He expects to return to New York in about a week.

* * *

Messrs. Bert Meredith and Ed M. M. Moore, who were in the Kansas excursion party, yesterday, represent the leading paper in the famous seventh district. Both are talented men. Mr. Meredith's father established the first paper in Reno county, Kansas.

Chatting about the political situation in their state, these gentlemen said that the third party will not cut any figure there after this year. The farmers had splendid crops last season, and got good prices. They are not complaining of hard times. They have paid their debts, and have no ground to form a new party. Some of the leaders in the farmers' movement who cut loose from the republican party will go over to the democrats. Jerry Simpson will not go back to congress, these constituents of his say. The district is sure to elect a republican in his place. Simpson is looked upon as a political accident, and his former friends are "sore" on him.

"Ex-Senator Ingalls is a dead duck," said Mr. Moore. "He is brainy, but his fellow republicans cannot forgive him for failing to come up to the scratch when he was needed to fight the revolution which was going on. A reaction has set in and the people's movement disappears from the political field."

* * *

Colonel Winter, of Montgomery, Ala., was in the city yesterday. He says that the Hill sentiment is growing stronger every day in his state.

* * *

Dilworth Choate is remembered by many people in Georgia. A few years ago he was employed on THE CONSTITUTION. Afterwards he was connected with the Savannah papers, and for some time was city editor of The Times of that city. About 1885, he left the Forest City and finally by way of Hot Springs and Chicago, reached New York. He was soon on The World's staff reporting the courts. Choate flourished and had big assignments.

When Sheriff Flock's sensational divorce suit was tried, Choate reported it. And when he was discovered in the jury room behind a curtain, there was a sensation, indeed. The jurors were discharged, and Choate was sent to jail and kept there for a month or two.

The World was roundly abused on his account, and while he was retained his position was made unpleasant. To a CONSTITUTION man who met him a year ago in New York, Choate said that The World was acting in a small way toward him. Three weeks ago he resigned, and became the manager of the Nassau news bureau. Saturday afternoon last he went up to The World office to get some papers he had left. One was the manuscript of a story which he asked Chief Editor Ballard Smith's private secretary to get for him. The secretary said he would return it some other day. While Choate was insisting upon having it then, the majestic chief editor entered and wanted to know what was wrong.

According to The Advertiser, whose editor is Colonel Cockerill who used to be editor of The World, a dialogue like this ensued:

"I have a story here, and I want it," said Mr. Choate.

"You shall have it some other time," said Mr. Smith, curtly.

"I want it now. I have no time to run here every day."

"Has this office got to defer to your wishes in these matters?" asked the editor.

"I guess it has," replied Mr. Choate. "It is my story, and I want it at once."

Ballard Smith's reply was characteristic. With the air of a potentate dismissing a slave he said: "You had better not submit any more stories. By the way, I will take your resignation now."

Choate answered that he had resigned a month before, and then he called Mr. Smith hard names and shook his fist under the great editor's nose. Later Choate met Smith in front of The World building and renewed the attack in the presence of a crowd. The Advertiser says that Mr. Smith accepted the violent language without any further show of resentment than a threat to have the fiery Georgian arrested, which threat the latter defied.

So, Work Together!

From The Augusta Chronicle.

We can give the republicans all the states that they carried in 1884 and the new states, and we can still elect our president with the electoral votes of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana and the south, which will cast 226 votes, and have three to spare. This is a close margin, but if the democrats work together, and do not play the fool by fighting the most available candidate from the state of New York, we can elect the next president in the person of David B. Hill.

Horace Greeley.

From The Chicago Herald.

Greeley was vain.—Ingersoll.

Quaint rambler of the hills, the woods, the brooks, lover of daisies, dandelion, wort and weeds, thou later Franklin, read in many books, reverent of faith, indifferent to creeds, sincere of soul—careless, somewhat of collar; humble to truth, not to almighty dollar; of man's sublimest passion glorious arouser, while wrinkled bootleg hid a furtive trouser; spotless of soul, but inkstained oft on cuff; gentle of heart—to bores and bullies gruff; fool 'mong politicians, patriot amid knaves, rebel 'gainst rebellion, ransomer of slaves; nor color, caste nor race obscured thy sanity in loving best the lowliest of humanity.

Horace, come forth, in brown type-metal sheeted. Unlock thy form, pi headline and memorial. Our Bob declares on earth thou wert conceited. Indite one more immortal editorial. A nation's noblest crank, of peace fain devotee, one unafraid of God will bend in awe of thee. Who hopes no heaven, thy formidable shade is enough to make him fear eternity of hades.

HILL'S STRENGTH IN THE SENATE.

There Is No "Senatorial Combine," but a Very Strong Belief That He Is the Man.

Washington Correspondent in The New York Sun.

The organs of Clevelandism and mugwumpery, which have been for several months actively engaged in reporting the alleged doings of a mythical senatorial combine, seem to have overshot the mark. Having charged Senators Gorman, Brice and Hill with an attempt to force the nomination of the latter for president, they have now found it advisable to take back all that they had previously said. Mr. Brice happened to state casually a day or two ago that he had never said that Hill must be the nominee, or words to that effect. The mugwump organs at once changed their tactics, and they now announce, with much apparent enthusiasm, that the "senatorial combine" has abandoned Mr. Hill as a candidate, and are looking about them for the proper man to succeed the governor in their affections.

"The truth is that all this talk about a "senatorial combine" is the merest nonsense. It is a fact that neither Senator Gorman nor Senator Brice ever talked with Mr. Hill on the subject of the presidential nomination, except in the most incidental way, and that they have taken no steps whatever toward bringing about the nomination of any particular man. The shrewd politicians, it is true, have observed with much surprise and delight the masterly political management of the junior New York senator, and they think, as does nearly every democrat in the United States senate, that Mr. Hill, by his course, has made himself the popular hero of his party in New York state and in other parts of the country. They have noted with interest the action of the strong men of the party in coming out as supporters of Mr. Hill, but they have done absolutely nothing in the way of aiding him or of interfering in any manner in the political situation in New York.

Of Mr. Gorman, at least, it is certainly true that he has had fewer opportunities for conversation with Mr. Hill than with any other prominent democrat in the city. It is, moreover, the opinion of Senator Hill's friends in the senate that the mugwump organs have done him the most signal service in circulating their baseless reports about the senatorial combine. They have actually added to his strength by creating the belief throughout the country that the strong, shrewd and experienced men of the party think that Mr. Hill is deserving of the highest reward for his services to the party, and every day the senators in the combine and out of it receive profters of assistance and support.

A member of the alleged "senatorial combine' said to The Sun correspondent that so far as he knew the senators generally were undecided as to who will be the strongest candidate before the convention. There is only one thing certain in their minds at present, and that is that Mr. Cleveland is not in the race. There are probably less than ten democrats in the senate who think otherwise Only (en or two of them, however, have pronounced openly in favor of Mr. Hill's candidacy They decline to make predictions, for the reason that it is yet too early for them to judge properly of the situation. All of them have closely followed the progress of the election of Hill delegates in the state of New York, and are perfectly content at the promise of an invincible anti-Cleveland delegation at Chicago. The senators do not hesitate to admit that at present it looks to them very much as if the growing strength of Mr. Hill would make it folly to attempt to nominate any other candidate. These men attach very little importance to the protest against the so-called "snap" convention, and they say that the reaction will come very soon, and it will then be seen that the Cleveland men were actuated altogether by the fact that they were disappointed at the overwhelming sentiment of the state in favor of Hill and will regret that, instead of attempting to carry some of the primaries for their candidate, they simply cried "fraud." One very prominent democratic senator, who has never been quoted as saying a single word in favor of Mr. Hill, now says that, as a month was given the Cleveland men in which to elect delegates to the state convention, their failing to do so means simply that they knew they would meet with defeat. This senator thinks that before two months have elapsed the Cleveland men will have entirely given up any hope of changing the sentiment of the New York state democrats. The democrats of other states will thereupon understand the true situation of affairs, and will leave the mugwump candidate to be taken care of by those persons who do not vote the democratic ticket. If the sentiment of the democratic senators is worth anything, Grover Cleveland will not have a corporal's guard of supporters from democratic states in the national convention.

GEORGIA POLITICAL DRIFT.

The local columns of The Savannah Press bristle with articles favoring David B. Hill for the presidency. One of those is an interview with Mr. F. J. Cassada, of Elmira, N. Y. Mr. Cassada is from the home of David B. Hill. It was in Elmira that Hill was first elected alderman, then mayor, and finally to the assembly and lieutenant governorship, and from Elmira he went to Albany, where he succeeded Cleveland as governor of New York state. Mr. Cassada has been something of a politician himself, and was elected sheriff of Chemung county. At present he is not in office, but those who are in position to know say that he has a hand in fixing up all important schedules and slates in central New York.

"David B. Hill," said Mr. Cassada, "is the people's man. Of course he is a politician. His friends don't deny that. But no one can bring himself to the front in New York who isn't something of a politician. He is a democrat. No one can gainsay that, and he is the kind of man the people should elect. He stands well with the people. He is rated as a fine lawyer. It is a mistake to suppose that David B. Hill is not an able man or a statesman. He is both. He has made New York a certain democratic state, and after the census redistricting is finished there will never be another republican legislature or United States senator chosen. He is impregnable in New York. David B. Hill is a democrat and a man the people can depend on."

Captain John R. Dillon, clerk of the board of county commissioners, and one of the most prominent men in Savannah, is quoted by The Press, of that city, as follows:

"I am a Cleveland man, but I cannot conceal from myself the fact that David B. Hill is undoubtedly the choice of the active democrats of New York for the presidential nomination. I was present at the last state democratic convention in company with Colonel Gaynor. Everybody knows what a great gathering of the representative democrats of New York that was. Well, every time any one made even a casual reference to Hill they went wild with enthusiasm. Cleveland was not in it. They would have almost garroted the man who mentioned his name, Hill has got New York back of him. There's no question about that."

And here's another: Walter W. Chisholm, of Savannah, a member of the firm of duBignon & Chisholm, in speaking of the national convention of the democratic party, said:

"The democrats of this country should name David B. Hill as their standard bearer at their next convention, for he has done more for the cause of democracy than any man living. The democrats of New York certainly wish him to be their next president, and so do the democrats of Indiana. It would therefore seem that the logic of the situation would inevitably demand his nomination. Without the support of New York the cause of democracy would be almost hopeless, and the old saying that 'as goes New York so goes the country,' has proven so often true that the democrats of this country cannot be unmindful of the wishes of New York. There are those who accuse Mr. Hill of being a demagogue and a trickster, but the purity of his life, his work and its results are a sufficient refutation of such attacks. Mr. Hill's public utterances mark the statesman of the highest order. I have a profound admiration for Mr. Cleveland and like his strong character and his rugged integrity, and think all good southerners appreciate his friendly attitude towards the south, but I believe his availability as a candidate ceased when he was so overwhelmingly defeated at the polls in 1888 by a man who had less of those characteristics which usually win the support of the people than any other man the republican party has ever nominated."

The following resolutions, passed by Rocks suballiance, of Richmond county, make interesting reading:

Resolved, by Rocks Alliance, That, reasserting our approval of the demands set forth in the Ocala platform, we deplore the effort which is being made throughout the state to introduce partisan politics into our order.

Resolved, That we respectfully dissent from the resolution adopted by the county alliance, at its recent meeting, endorsing the third or people's party and intending to pledge the membership to the support of that party. Under existing laws no alliance, whether it be the supreme council or the smallest suballiance, has any right to dictate or attempt to dictate to the humblest alliancesman in the state as to his affiliation with any political party or religious association whatsoever. In view of the foregoing fact, we regard all such attempts as destructive of the good of the order.

Resolved, That Rocks Alliance will, in the future as in the past, adhere to the principles and purposes of our order as laid down in the constitution and ritual; to this end we will continue to exclude from our lodgeroom everything that is partisan in character. The educational policy of the alliance has always been a source of pleasure and edification to each of us; to that policy we will adhere.

Resolved, That we cheerfully renew the declaration of our confidence in our worthy state president, Hon. L. F. Livingston. Under the pledge which he and Hon. R. W. Everett gave to the people of their respective districts, while seeking nomination for congress subject to the democratic primary, they were as honorable men and as true alliancemen bound to participate in the democratic congressional caucus. We commend them for standing by their pledge.

Resolved, That country and city are interdependent; we therefore disapprove any effort that has been made or may be made to array country people against city people, and vice versa.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished The Southern Alliance Farmer, The ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, the people's party paper and The Augusta Chronicle with request for publication.

The tenth district republican convention will meet in Warrenton on the 12th of March, to nominate a candidate for congress.

Cherokee Advance: "Senator Johnston may or may not be right in his political deductions, we do not know, but one thing we do know, and that is that 'Ed tor Ben Perry' is not a candidate in any sense of the word. Captains Perkinson and McAfee can answer for themselves."

The Elberton Star is advocating Hon. J. C. C. Black for Tom Watson's seat in congress.

The Tifton Gazette warns the third party people away from Berrien. In its last issue The Gazette says:

"The Gazette is for democracy, pure and simple, first, last and all the time. The democratic party is the party for the people, and we are now and always will be among the strongest advocates for its principles. There is no possibility of a third party's success and there is no logic in the advocacy of such a party. Post, Christopher, Ellington, Christian, Watson and others will come to a full realization of this fact before many months have rolled around."

It is said that the friends of Hon. J. T. Chappell, of Laurens, are grooming him for congress, and that he will make the race if the people demand it. He made a splendid representative, and is very popular in his district.

Hon. F. J. Smith is again a candidate for senator from the fifteenth district. Hon. D. W. Cameron will oppose Mr. Smith in his race, and as these gentlemen are both very popular, the campaign will doubtless be quite interesting.

The friends of Hon. W. D. Wells, of Lee, say that he is still in the political field, and Lee will give him the best she has to give. He made a good representative, and the people appreciate his services.

The eighth district will in all probability put up a lively scene in congressional politics this year. At least it looks that way now from a view of the appearances. The political pot is just beginning to simmer and before long candidates may be expected to come to the surface. The Athens Banner says:

"It is supposed that Congressman Lawson will stand for re-election. Of course he will put up a lively fight for the place. Then Colonel T. L. Gantt, of Oconee county, will run for this position. That will make two in the race. And then others may enter and fight for the democratic nomination in the old eighth. And if the third party is bold enough to tackle the old eighth there will be one more disappointed candidate. At any rate, the campaign is opened, the ball is rolling, and let her roll."

Politics in the eighth congressional district are becoming more lively as the days go by. Recently The Oconee Enterprise mentioned Judge George C. Thomas, of Athens, for congressional honors. An Athens Banner reporter carried this piece of news to Judge Thomas to ask him if it was true that he intended making the race for congress from this district. Judge Thomas was very busy and could spare no time for an interview on the subject, but simply said: "I have the matter under consideration, and may or may not determine to enter the fight." This puts a different face on affairs political around—Gantt, Lawson, Colley, Carlton, Mattox, Brown, and lastly Thomas. That is a pretty good string of names from which to select the winner.

Hon. Joel Sweat, of Waycross, has written a letter to The Waycross Herald on the political situation. After reciting the evils of a contracted currency, the demonetization of silver, a high protective tariff and extravagant expenditure of the public money, he says:

"Provide financial relief by increasing the circulating medium, authorize state banks of issue, levy a graduated income tax, and lift the burden of taxation from the people imposed on the necessities of life by the iniquitous tariff laws, and the supposed necessity for the subtreasury scheme will have been removed. The democratic party is the party of the people, and every patriotic citizen should rally to its standard, hurl the sappers and miners aside, and in close touch continue the march until every department of the government is rescued from the hands of the despoiler, when all wrongs may be righted and the government administered 'with equal rights to all and special privileges to none.'"

The time for which the democratic executive committee of Brooks county was elected, two years, will expire soon, and it being necessary to provide for the election of their successors at an earlier day than usual, owing to the fact that the national democratic convention meets in June, a call has been made for a meeting of the democratic executive committee of the county at the courthouse on Saturday, February 20th.

Unnecessarily Alarmed.

From The Savannah Morning News.

Columbus and West Point are afraid that if Atlanta draws her water supply from the Chattahoochee river, that river will not have sufficient water when it reaches them to furnish the power necessary to run their mills, and they talk about getting out an injunction to restrain Atlanta from taking water from the Chattahoochee. They are unnecessarily alarmed. The amount of water she will take out of the Chattahoochee will not injure the milling interests of Columbus and West Point. Columbus is 100 miles south of Atlanta, and about all the water the latter city takes out of the river will get back into it before it reaches Columbus. The water will have nowhere else to go, and it is pretty certain that it will not stay in Atlanta. And it will be in a much better condition when it reaches Columbus than when it leaves Atlanta. There is no occasion, therefore, for Columbus to apprehend a water famine. Her mills will have all the water they want, however much Atlanta may need to quench her thirst or keep her reasonably clean.

There Is No Precedent for It.

From The New York Sun.

It is proper to state that the presidential candidacy of no New Yorker or of no statesman from another state has ever been attended with demonstrations in its favor so aggressive and so widespread in states ousida of New York as are now visible in behalf of David Bennett Hill. Not even was Samuel J. Tilden in the winter of 1876 greeted as the coming democratic nominee so freely or so universally. The sentiment for Hill is great, growing, and confident; it is everywhere, and it is outspoken. All present signs point to his nomination at Chicago by enthusiastic acclamation. The man is ready and the hour is awaited.

With the national democracy so united, and so intent on victory, as it will be in the coming campaign, the democratic prospects are bright to splendor.

Reed's Definition of a Statesman.

From The Boston Herald.

"What is a statesman?" was the question propounded to ex-Speaker Reed in a letter asking his autograph.

"A statesman," wrote the ex-speaker in reply, "is a successful politician—who is dead."

Weather Forecast.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—Georgia: Slightly warmer; clear weather; north winds on the coast line.

A MOTHER'S STORY.

Sick and Sorrowful Driven, from Her Home and Baby,

SHE APPLIES TO THE POLICE.

She Says Her Husband Has Cast Her Out—Taken to the Home for the Friendless.

"Oh, please get me back my baby!"

It was a young woman who made this earnest appeal yesterday.

Her name was Sallie Goodwin, and tears flowed down her cheeks as she begged piteously for the recovery of her child.

It was another case of marriage a failure.

Late Sunday evening the girl called at police headquarters and asked for assistance. She was carefully muffled to protect herself from the weather, and there were easy traces of recent illness.

The young woman was referred to Mrs. Brittan, and to her she told her story. For some time she had been living with her husband, Bill Durham, and her baby, near Marietta and Alexander streets. A few weeks ago she became ill, and was soon in a critical condition.

Several days ago the girl was convalescent. But her attack of sickness had affected her both mentally and physically, and she needed rest and quiet.

It was at that time, however, that her husband concluded that there was not room enough for three in the home. He told his wife that he had grown tired of women and that he intended keeping the baby and letting her go where she pleased.

She merely laughed at this, and regarded the remark as any but a serious one. But Durham repeated it and assured the girl that he was in earnest, and that she would have to seek another place of residence.

The woman begged to be at least allowed to remain where her child was. Her entreaties seemed to have no effect, however, for the man was determined that she should go, and told her so.

Then the girl pleaded to stay until she became well and could care for herself. She says she might as well have talked to the four winds, for Durham was deaf to it all. But she persisted and implored her husband to change his intentions. With that he cursed her, and told her that if she didn't leave, and go immediately, he would kill both herself and the baby.

Thoroughly frightened, she prepared to quit the man who had driven her from home, and in her weak condition came to police headquarters and reported the case.

Mrs. Brittan looked into the matter, and sent the young woman, yesterday morning, to the Home for the Friendless. She was sick, and suffering greatly. Overdoses of medicine and inattention had almost wrecked her health. The girl begged Mrs. Brittan to find her husband and get the child from him. The mother love was always uppermost in her heart.

She married Durham a little more than two years ago, and up till January they had been getting along all right together. Since then, the woman says, her husband has been of a trifling character, and begun to treat her roughly. It culminated in his threat on Sunday to kill her and the baby if she didn't leave.

The authorities will make an effort to find the man today and get the baby from him. The woman is satisfied to be separated from Durham, if she can have the child.

WHITE REPUBLICANS.

They Hold a Meeting and Resolve to Elevate the Party.

The white republicans held a well-attended meeting at the courthouse last night. Their purpose in meeting was to take steps looking to an eventual change of sentiment toward their party. Mr. J. B. Scarratt was chairman.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, 1. That in view of the odium that in this section is attached to the name republican and the discredit that prominent identification with republicanism reflects, it is a duty that devolves upon us as law-abiding citizens, to assert our credibility and to elevate the standard of a party that we have every reason to be proud of being identified with.

Resolved, 2. That in order to elevate the standard of the republican party, we deem it prudent to eliminate from all our political efforts as far as practicable or possible, every feature in conflict with the interests and political progress of the white race.

Resolved, 3. That we will, as republicans, endorse every honorable measure tending to the elevation of the republican party that may be advocated by any republican body of white republicans.

Resolved, 4. That we will strenuously oppose every political act of any individual or political body in advocating, endorsing or supporting any discreditable element for political preferment.

Resolved, 5. That we will use our best endeavors, both in social and political life, to promote the best interests of the republican party by the exercise of conscientious motives in electing such men only as command the esteem and confidence of the community in which they reside.

Resolved, 6. That we are firmly of the unselfish opinion that in the exercise of such opportunities as are before us for securing better social and political recognition on the basis of the foregoing resolutions that no injustice can possibly be done anybody, but that great good to all will be the ultimate outcome from our efforts.

Resolved, 7. That this meeting adjourn until Saturday, March 12, 1892, then to assemble at the courthouse at 8 o'clock p. m., when all creditable white republicans and democrats will be heartily welcomed.

TWO STUDENTS FIGHT.

One Claims That He Was Attacked by His Enemy at a Professor's Request.

There may be trouble brewing in the Atlanta university, if reports are credited.

There was a regular old plantation rough-and-tumble fight Saturday afternoon between two of the colored students, in which victory was on the side of avoirdupois.

As a result of this fight, some ugly rumors were put into circulation by the friends of the knocked-out student.

They claim that the little fellow in the fight had made himself unpopular with some of the teachers in the school. According to the statements of some of the students, the teacher of the class to which the participants in the fight belonged, was interested in the origin of the trouble, and in everything else but muscle. When they found that they could do nothing else, one of the large students received the permission of the other to whip the plucky little aggressor, and on Saturday afternoon did it to perfection. The fight was witnessed by a number of spectators, and was very exciting. The accusations against the teacher are causing quite a sensation in the school.

THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY,

Was Born One Hundred and Sixty Years Ago from Yesterday.

Yesterday was George Washington's birthday, and it was observed to a certain extent in Atlanta.

The banks were all closed, and the custom house officials enjoyed immunity from their regular labors. The postoffice people kept Sunday hours. At the capitol most of the officers enjoyed the holiday.

The colored people of the city nearly all celebrated the anniversary with some degree of enthusiasm. The Georgia Cadets, under command of Captain Mose Bentley, turned out and paraded the streets, creating much enthusiasm among Atlanta's colored population. The Cadets were headed by the Second Battalion band, with nineteen pieces, and it furnished lively music.

The company paraded through the principal streets of the city. A salute was fired as it passed the Atlanta university. After the parade was over the members of the company enjoyed a lunch at the residences of Captain Bentley and Lieutenant Patterson. At night a fair for the benefit of the band was begun at the armory of the Georgia Cadets.

FOR THE BIG FAIR.

Georgia Is Honored with Several Important Chairmanships.

TWO GEORGIA LADIES COMPLIMENTED.

Mrs. Felton Is to Speak Here Next Friday Night—Let Everybody Go to Hear Her at the Capitol.

Georgia women are always in demand when it comes to patriotic service for these United States of America.

At this time when the whole nation is joining in happy co-operation to have a glorious celebration of the birthday of this continent by holding a Columbian exposition, to which all the nations of the earth will come, it is not a wonder that Georgia women are called upon to render great assistance in the worthy undertaking.

Mrs. W. H. Felton is receiving the rightful recognition of being placed in the lead of the women of the country in this mammoth task. She has recently been appointed chairman of one of the leading standing committees of the board of lady managers—the committee on agriculture.

This committee is the largest of them all, and it is quite a marked, though a well-deserved, compliment to Mrs. Felton to be placed at its head.

She will have two members from Iowa, two from Kansas, one from the state of Washington, one from Pennsylvania, one from Oregon, one from North Dakota and one each from Louisiana, Texas, South Carolina and North Carolina, making fifteen in all.

This committee will have control of exhibiting wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, hay and haymaking, potatoes, rice, dairy work, milk, cream, butter and cheese, farms, farm management and buildings, all reports of agricultural societies and farmers' clubs, agricultural papers and journals, forestry, timber, mosses and ferns, ornamental woods, etc.

Mrs. Felton, it can thus be seen, is the farmers' representative among all the championships. She will have as a colleague Mr. W. I. Buchanan, of Iowa, who is on the commission as chairman of agriculture on the men's board.

Mrs. Felton was also put on the committee of press and journalistic work, of which Mrs. Lockwood, of the District of Columbia, is chairman.

She gets an appointment on the committee of music, concerts, opera, drama, etc., of which Mrs. Edgerton, of Arkansas, is chairman, and is vice chairman of the finance standing committee, of which Mrs. Hooker is chairman.

Georgia has fared well.

Mrs. Olmstead, of Savannah, who is Mrs. Felton's colleague in the work of getting an exhibit from Georgia, has been appointed chairman of the committee on bees and bee culture. She is on the committee of music, the committee of colonial displays and the committee on grape culture.

They Are Elated.

Of course, Mrs. Felton and Mrs. Olmstead are very much elated at these compliments.

Speaking of the work and great opportunities before her to help Georgia along, Mrs. Felton grows enthusiastic and says: "If I had had the pick of it all, I should have taken agriculture, because I know more of it. Then Georgia is an agricultural state. I can do it good, good, good. Thank God for the opportunity. If Georgia farmers will now stand by me, make the exhibit I ask for and help themselves, I can look after a report, if God spares me and my health, that will count for ages to come in print. This is a grand opportunity. Iowa and Georgia will join hands to help each other first of all."

Every Georgian will rejoice at the consideration and favor that has been given the Empire State of the south by the board of lady managers of the world's fair, and surely every man, woman and child in the state who realize the significance and importance of this great scheme will go to work immediately to make the task of Mrs. Felton and Mrs. Olmstead easy and light.

To Speak in Atlanta.

It is more than gratifying to the people of Atlanta, and especially the women, to know that Mrs. Felton has reconsidered her decision not to speak here in the interest of the world's fair, and has determined to come to this city next Friday night to speak in the hall of the house of representatives at the statehouse.

Everybody is invited who feels an interest in having Georgia present a suitable exhibit at the world's fair in Chicago. Surely a great audience will hear Mrs. Felton Friday night.

A GRAND RECEPTION

To Be Given to Bishop Nelson Tomorrow Evening by the Governor.

A public reception will be given to Bishop Nelson tomorrow evening at the executive mansion by Governor Northen.

The reception will begin at 8 o'clock, and will continue until 11 o'clock. The clergy, the laity, their families and friends are invited to be present and meet the bishop.

The Fourth Artillery band will be stationed on the spacious lawn in front of the mansion, and will furnish music for the occasion. Bishop Nelson expresses himself as being greatly delighted at the magnificent reception that is being arranged for him.

The bishop's party will begin to arrive today. The first section will arrive at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon and the second section at 10:40 o'clock tonight.

The party will go at once to the Kimball, where rooms have been set apart for them. The party will number about thirty.

Nine bishops and fifty clergymen will be in the procession.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Library Block, at Decatur, Ill., Burned. Losses and Insurance.

DECATUR, Ill., February 22.—The Library block, occupied by the public library, Brown Bussness college, Knights of Pythias lodge, several manufacturing concerns and private offices, was burned last night, causing a total loss of $100,000. The loss on the building was $50,000, insurance $17,000. Among the heavier losers were Smith, Hubbard & Co., manufacturing chemists, loss $16,000; insurance, $12,000. Public library, $10,000; insurance, $7,000. Half of the books were saved. The remaining losses were all for smaller amounts, and were partially covered by insurance.

A REINCARNATION.

Her thoughts are surely not her thoughts, for she
Is made of very common clay, as any one can see;
There is no rapt afflatus in her ordinary face,
And her walk and conversation are the veriest commonplace.
And yet, her sonnets and her songs are full of melting sweetness,
Grand in theme, of graceful form, poetic in completeness,
As deep and tender, fine and pure, as chivalric and ringing,
As Keats or Shelley, "E. B. B.," or e'en the Laureate's singing.
Who can she be? I ask in vain, unless Theosophy,
Can trace the Karma fittings of this psychic mystery.
I marvel as a vision, out of years agone, doth rise,
An answer to my question: She is Sappho in disguise!
Ah, Sappho! when we loved thee so and gloried in thy fame,
Why art thou now content to dwell in her earth-earthy frame?
—Mel R. Colquitt, in Times-Democrat.

PRESTON'S HEDACHE
cures any headache—nothing else.

PUSHING THE LEAGUE

The Indications Are Very Bright for Eight Clubs.

TED SULLIVAN ON HIS TOUR.

Plenty of Good Players in the Market. What the Atlanta Clubs Are Doing.

President Genslinger and the other delegates to the baseball convention have gone back to their homes to tell of the good work done here Saturday, and "Ted" Sullivan has started on his tour of visitation. The Southern League has been formed; it has six good, strong cities represented; and there is every reason to believe that when the schedule committee reports it will have a schedule for eight clubs.

The work has been well begun. The election of Mr. Genslinger to the presidency is of itself a guarantee that the league will be run on sound business principles, and a league so run is sure not only to give the lovers of the game a great deal of sport, but will pay those who have their money invested.

Which is, it is needless to suggest, an important item.

Mr. Genslinger is a great baseball enthusiast. He is the principal backer of the New Orleans club, is a man of wealth, and has the time to devote to promoting the interests of the Southern League, as well as the inclination. All of the gentlemen who attended the meeting here report that everything indicates a most successful season in the cities they represented, and all go back more enthusiastic than when they came.

The Two Vacancies.

Of course the six-club league can live; but it is the desire of everybody to have eight good clubs, if possible. An eight-club schedule can be better arranged, the jumps would be easier, and in many other respects an eight-club league is to be preferred.

But six good towns are better than a league with two weak ones, and there is not going to be any sacrificing the interests of the league to bolster up the enthusiasm in any special cities. The time for that is past.

"I am authorized to get things started in Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville or Birmingham—whichever I consider the best field," said Mr. Sullivan, before he left yesterday. "I believe if I talk to the people in those cities I will find two of the four not only ready, but anxious to come in. Which two I can't say now, but I have advices which show that my mission is not going to be in vain."

Sullivan is one of the best known baseball men in the country. He has managed the famous St. Louis Browns, the Kansas City's, the Washington league club and others. Just now he is a special representative of the great sporting firm of A. G. Spaulding & Bro., and he comes south to bring that firm's aid and counsel in forming the Southern League.

"Mr. Spaulding and other baseball magnates," said he yesterday, "look with great favor upon the south. They regard it as a great field for baseball. I am glad to see the league so well formed, and am sure Mr. Spaulding will do anything he can to promote the interests of the national game in this territory."

"Can good players be secured at the limit placed by the league?"

"Indeed they can. There never was a time in the history of the game when so many good men were on the market. You can get together as strong teams as the Southern League has ever known and to do it you will not have to depend upon unknown players. There are a great many more good players than there are situations, and men who cannot get in the twelve-club league will look southward. No baseball player can afford to be put on the shelf, and he will gladly play for $75 a month or less rather than tackle the sylvan shades of retirement. A ball player must keep before the public. The minute he's out of it, he becomes a back number. Nobody knows that better that the players themselves, and, while they will hit for big money, they'll come for very reasonable figures. Then there are always many young players to come out, and the Southern League is sure to get a good share of these."

The Atlanta Club.

There will be a meeting of the gentlemen interested in the Atlanta club at the office of Lanier & Hoppie, tonight. This is an important meeting, and a full attendance is desired.

A. O. U. W. MEETING.

The Local Lodges Hold a Joint Meeting Last Night—Several Speeches Made.

The four local lodges of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, held a joint meeting in the spacious rooms of the Fulton lodge in the Hillyer building last night.

Grand Master Workman Grigsby E. Thomas, Jr., of Columbus, and Grand Recorder Ehrlick, of Albany, who were in the city on official business, were present at the meeting.

Past Grand Master Reinhardt acted as master of ceremonies. The visiting officials—Judge James A. Anderson and Colonel John B. Goodwin—addressed the meeting on interesting topics of timely importance. The meeting lasted several hours.

Grand Master Workman Thomas and Grand Recorder Ehrlick arrived in the city yesterday to attend to some important official business for the Atlanta Union, lodge 47. There is some disorder in the books of the lodge, which will have to be rectified by the grand recorder and verified by the Grand master workman. Grand Recorder Ehrlick will remain in the city two or three days.

The visiting officials were met at the depot by a committee, composed of members of the different lodges, and were delightfully entertained during the day.

IT WILL BE SOLD.

The Stock of Austin & Boylston Goes Into the Hands of a Receiver.

The Austin & Boylston case came to an end in the supreme court yesterday.

The appeal was withdrawn, and the stock belonging to the firm will be sold by A. J. West, receiver.

Colonel West was appointed receiver for the stock of lumber and building material belonging to this firm last November, upon the application of the firm's creditors. They fought the application vigorously, but to no avail. The appointment stood.

They made an appeal to the superior court to get the appointment of Colonel West set aside. The appeal has been pending in the supreme court since that time and was reached yesterday. It was withdrawn, however, without argument by Hopkins & Sons, representing Austin & Boylston.

The case will now take the direction given it by Judge Clarke, and the stock will be sold by the receiver.

The stock is very large, and the amount involved is between seventy-five thousand and one hundred thousand dollars.

Edgewood Avenue Theater.

The greatest of all farce comedies, "The City Directory," will be seen at the Edgewood theater Wednesday and Thursday this week. Seats are now on sale and are going rapidly. The Boston Herald says of this show:

"Russell's comedians in 'The City Directory' returned to the Tremont theater last evening. Since appearing at this theater last season, the piece which at that time scored one of the most pronounced successes of any farcical production ever presented in this city, has undergone several changes, which make it, if possible, funnier than ever.

"The company was then, and is now, beyond doubt, the best organization of its kind ever seen in this country, and 'The City Directory' stands without equal among the many farcical plays presented in Boston. It is replete with the most innocent, wholesome, clean and brilliant fun. From the rise to the fall of the curtain the audience is kept in roars of laughter, and the only period of rest is between the acts. If anything is to be said against the piece, it is that the fun is too lasting, but that is seldom a fault, theatergoers like it and critics need not complain.

"'The City Directory' is booked for four weeks, and will no doubt duplicate the enormous success of its original presentation."

AANTLTA IN BRIEF.

Gossip of the City Told in Brief Paragraphs.

LEAVES FROM REPORTER'S NOTEBOOKS.

Small Bits of News Gathered at Random and Put Into One Column—Some of the Happenings of a Day.

A Timely Subject.—Colonel Livingston will address the people of Covington on Saturday on "The Situation."

Mr. Beall Ill.—Mr. Sam Beall, the popular clerk at the Markham house, is confined to his room with the grip.

A Good Sale.—Tickets for "The Pirates of Penzance" performance are selling rapidly. There seems no doubt that every seat for the three performances will be sold.

Going to Florida.—Mr. C. D. Maddox, the popular city tax collector, and Sheriff Morrow will leave in a day or so for a short trip to Florida. They go on a pleasure trip, and will visit numerous points in the Flower State.

Dr. Rankin's Condition.—Dr. J. W. Rankin is still critically ill. It was thought yesterday afternoon that there was some improvement in his condition, but there was little change perceptible late last night.

Their Route Fixed.—The Clarke Comedy Company, under the direction of Manager Kleibacker, will start next week for a short tour. They go to Columbus, Americus and Montgomery the first week and will be out, it is understood, three weeks.

His Brother Was Sick.—Editor Irwin, of The Southern Alliance, failed to get off to St. Louis to attend the labor convention which met there yesterday. He could not go on account of the illness of a brother, who has been dangerously sick with pneumonia for some time.

A Child Wanted.—Zaline Washington, a little four-year-old, disappeared from the Watson house yesterday. A diligent search failed to find the child and the police were notified to keep a lookout for her. She has auburn hair and is a bright little one.

Mr. Graves's Lecture.—Colonel John Temple Graves, the well-known orator and editor, will deliver a lecture in Savannah tonight. The subject of the lecture will be "Intellectual Liberty." It will be given at the Young Men's Christian Association building, and under the auspices of the association.

Still Unable to Work.—Engineer E. E. Mower, who was in charge of the vestibuled train which was wrecked on the East Tennessee on Christmas eve, is still confined to his bed and his physician says that it will be a year before he will be able to go to work again. He has been unable to work since the wreck, receiving severe internal injuries.

A Well-Known Augusta Man.—Mr. Arthur Benson, one of the bookkeepers of the Georgia Railroad bank, of Augusta, is in the city on a short visit to his aunt, Mrs. C. C. Cary, 225 Crumley street. Mr. Benson is the son of Mr. Berry Benson, a noble confederate soldier, whose statue adorns the summit of the confederate monument on Broad street, in Augusta.

Back in Atlanta.—Mr. R. C. Wilson, who is very well known in Atlanta, where he was, until a short time ago, the manager of the American Press Association's Atlanta office, has returned to the city and will make his home here. He comes as the southern representative of the National Press Association, and will open an office here about March 1st.

Mr. Farley's Death.—Mr. Thomas Farley died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Farley, yesterday. He was twenty-four years old. Tom Farley was well known, and had a great many friends. The funeral services will be held at St. Peter's and St. Paul's church on Marietta street this morning. Westview will be the place of interment.

The Wall Completed.—The work on the wall around the jail was completed yesterday and it would be an impossibility for a prisoner to escape, even if they could succeed in getting outside of the jail. The jail is in a splendid condition at present, perhaps better than ever before. The tireless work of Assistant Jailer Mattox has resulted in making the jail as neat as a new pin.

Another Shingle.—Mr. J. M. Mitchell, a promising young attorney originally from Lawrenceville, has moved to Atlanta to begin the practice of law. Mr. Mitchell is an alumnus of the University of Georgia, where he graduated with distinction, and brings the force of a well-trained mind to aid him in the profession he has chosen. Mr. Mitchell will, for the present, share the offices of Colonel C. T. Ladson, on Alabama street.

They Played Ball.—The students of the Atlanta university and of the Atlanta Baptist seminary played a match game of ball at the university grounds yesterday afternoon, which was witnessed by a big crowd. The score stood: Seminary, 23; university, 14, at the end of the game. The female students of the university, feeling confident that their side would win, arranged for a reception to be given at the end of the game. It was a reception that was never given, however, as the seminary turned up victor, and the vanquished were not received.

President of the Driving Club.—The election of officers of the driving club, which has grown to be probably the most delightful club in Atlanta, will be held in a few weeks. Dr. R. B. Ridley, who has so ably filled the office of president since the organization of the club, declines re-election, and Major Humphreys Castleman, now vice president, will probably be elected to the presidency. Major Castleman has been one of the most enthusiastic members of the club and he would make an excellent president.

Victory in Defeat.—One of the members of the University of Georgia football team, after the defeat of his club, remarked to a boasting opponent, "Well, you Alabama folks can't crow over Georgia, for you owe your victory to a Georgia boy," referring to R. T. Dorsey, Jr., whose splendid work for the Auburn team was mainly instrumental in their success. It was Dorsey's brilliant run across half the length of the gridiron that made the first touchdown and brought out for the first score the red, orange and blue. Atlanta's boys are always heard from wherever they are found.

Nearing Completion.—The Atlanta and Chattahoochee Railway Company are using every endeavor to complete the line to the river within the next ten days. Large forces are at work on both ends of the road; the grading and power house are nearing completion, and cars will be running to the river March 6th. The company will extend this line to Marietta, if the citizens of that town raise the necessary subscription. There is nothing to prevent this from being done. Property owners, where the right of way is located, have made liberal offers, and the small towns along the route are ready to help. Marietta is anxious for the success of this enterprise.

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.

The Next Convention to Be Held Here in May.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE TO MEET.

Mr. Green Adair Is Chairman, and the Committee Will Begin at Once to Prepare for Atlanta's Guests.

The Baptists of the south are to gather in Atlanta early in May.

There will be a great gathering of churchmen, too, when the Southern Baptist Association meets here at its next session.

Nearly two thousand delegates, ministers and leading Baptists from all parts of the southern states will be on hand to attend, as every state will have many representatives. It is to be the greatest convention of the kind ever held in this city before.

There is interest already awakening in this convention in Georgia and every Baptist wants to know what is going to be done by the session and what Atlanta is going to do in the matter of entertaining the numbers of delegates coming.

The entertainment will be complete, of course, since Atlanta is already known as the most hospitable of the many hospitable cities of the south. There is a committee already appointed and organized here to work up all the preparations necessary in advance for the comfort of the visitors.

The chairman of this committee is Mr. Green Adair, and this is enough to warrant the prediction that the head of the committee will spare no efforts to make the Baptists have a pleasant and profitable stay in the Gate City of the southern states.

The committee on entertainment is requested by Mr. Adair to meet in his office, No. 23½ West Alabama, this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

The following is a list of the committee:

First Baptist Church—John M. Green, J. H. Goldsmith, J. E. Carlton, A. P. Stewart.

Third Baptist Church—W. H. Bell, B. F. McDuffie, W. R. Harris.

Fifth and Sixth Baptist Churches—Pastors will please appoint committees to meet with this committee.

Seventh Baptist Church—J. N. W. Cawhern, F. A. Smith, R. T. Bennett.

Second Baptist Church—Green B. Adair, Judge J. T. Pendleton, Thomas J. Day, Walker Dunsan, A. C. Briscoe.

Central Baptist Church—B. F. King, Ira G. Jones, A. C. Belcher, P. V. Carlton.

West End Baptist Church—Captain I. C. Howard, E. O. Pritchard, J. C. Daniel.

Some plan will be determined upon by this committee this afternoon to start at once the work of preparing for the churchmen.

The city of Atlanta will, of course, realize the duty that rests upon her in making ready for a cordial greeting to these delegates from all over the south. It is safe to say that one of the happiest sessions ever known to the history of the Southern Baptist Association, will result when the thousands of delegates and visitors gather here in May.

NEWS OF SOCIETY.

The entertainment for Merritts avenue church at Colonel Avery's tonight, on Juniper street, will be a most attractive and enjoyable affair. Among those who will contribute both to the musical and literary part, Miss Nell Knight, one of Atlanta's most gifted vocalists, will give a song. Miss Eula Ketner, our most brilliant elocutionist, will recite a dramatic selection. Mr. and Mrs. James Cothran will play piano and guitar selections, Mrs. Cothran being one of our musical celebrities. Dr. Crenshaw will perform an exquisite rendition on the flute. A lady and gentleman, both social and literary leaders, will furnish a rare reading. Two gifted young lady elocutionists, one from a distance, will recite. Dr. Hopkins's talk of travel will be a delightful feature. Some sweet violin and cornet solos are furnished by the best performers.

Young girls, among them Misses Lucy Peel, Willie Peck, Jesse Hopkins, Annie Bates, Mamie Boylston, Anabel Daniels, Blanche Williams and Leila Krouse, will preside over lemonade and fancy candy stands and postal and oracle nooks. Those who have not procured tickets can obtain them at the door. Tickets can be obtained from Phillips & Crew, Mr. Holbrook and Captain Veal.

***

A pleasant party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Pryor L. Mynatt, Jr.; Miss Dora Raine, Mr. John Raine, Mr. Hiram Malone, Miss Hessie Boylston, Mrs. W. I. Evans, Mrs. D. H. White, Miss Chlo Bell White and Miss Gertrude White, spent Sunday at Roxborough Springs, an enchanting little resort place on the hills northeast of Atlanta about nine miles. This is one of the most delightful retreats to be found near the city, and, in the heated days of midsummer, is visited by many city people. Mrs. D. H. White will live out there in the future, and her friends congratulate her on having such a dear old southern-styled residence, with beautiful and romantic drives and walks around as her home.

***

On next Thursday evening Mr. Tom Fambro, of this city, will marry Miss Lily Wood, of Cedartown, Ga., at the residence of the bride's parents. Mr. Fambro is a fine young business man, and is connected with the King Hardware Company. Miss Wood is a lovable young lady, and is well known in Atlanta. She is a sister of Mrs. Noyes, wife of Professor W. A. Noyes.

***

MARIETTA, Ga., February 22.—[Special.]—Misses Bessie Niles and Mary H. Dismukes, two charming young ladies from Tennessee, who have been visiting Colonel and Mrs. J. T. M. Haire, of Marietta, left this morning for Knoxville, where they visit Miss McGee. No young ladies who have visited Marietta were more deservedly popular than these.

Miss Alma Kohlheim has returned to Marietta from a delightful visit to friends in Augusta.

Miss Cox, of Atlanta, is here, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Murray Hawkins.

Miss Carrie Sessions returned today from a visit to friends in Blackshear, Ga.

Mrs. Nisbet and Misses Johnnie Bailey and Minnie Robb, of Clarkston, Tenn., are the guests of Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Patton.

Miss Louise Colzey, of Atlanta, is on a visit to her friend, Miss Gussie Groves, on Cherokee street.

Miss Maxwell, of Dallas, Tex., is visiting her friends, the Misses Hughes.

Miss Arling Barnard returned today from a pleasant visit to Atlanta, accompanied by her friend, Miss Hills.

Center of Population.

From The Boston Journal.

The center of population in the United States advanced south before it moved west. At the close of the revolutionary war the first national census, taken in 1790, showed the center of population to be at a point twenty-three miles east of Baltimore. Ten years later it was eighteen miles west of Baltimore. In 1810 it had moved south to a point forty miles northwest of Washington. In 1820, it was at Woodstock, Va. In 1830 it was at Moorefield, W. Va. In 1840 it was sixteen miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va. In 1850 it was near Parkersburg, W. Va. In 1860 it was twenty miles south of Chillicothe. In 1870 it was forty-eight miles east of Cincinnati. In 1880 it was eight miles west of Cincinnati, and it is now twenty miles east of Columbus, Ind. Since 1890 the center of population has been moving steadily toward Chicago.

The loss of flesh is a trifle. You think you need not mind it.

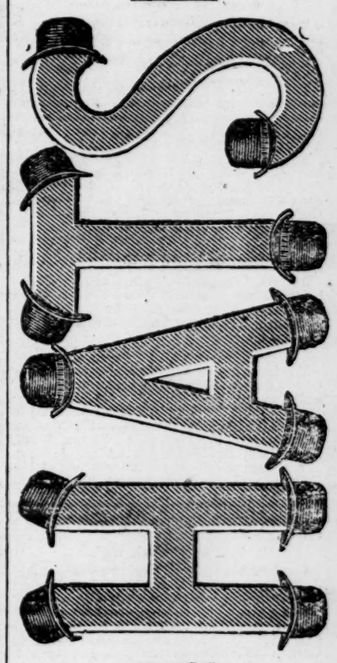
But, if you go on losing for some time or lose a good deal in a short time, you are running down. Is that a trifle?

Get back to your healthy weight and generally you get back to health.

A book on CAREFUL LIVING will tell you what it is to get there, and when Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is useful. Free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.
27

Spring Hats
—A COMPLETE LINE OF—
Soft and Stiff Hats, Browns and Blacks, varying in styles and grades to please all.



A. Rosenfeld & Son.
EVERYTHING IN MEN'S ATTIRE
24 Whitehall Street, Corner Alabama.

ELECTROPOISE VICTORY!
Manufactured at Detroit, Mich., by Dr. Sanche, the Inventor and Discoverer.
CURES PNEUMONIA
—AND—
All Diseases Without Medicine!
On application, will furnish best city testimonials. For sale at $25 cash, by
ALEXANDER BECK,
State Agent, 450 Courtland St.,
ATLANTA, GA.

EQUITABLE
OFFICE BUILDING
The contractors are now plastering in the Equitable Building. Parties wishing to rent rooms in this building arranged to suit their wants will please apply at once to
Litt Bloodworth, Jr.,
Secretary East Atlanta Land Co.
feb15 d1w

FOR SALE.
22 Second-hand fire and burglar-proof safes, of nearly all styles, makes and prices.
feb7 3m R. J. WILES.

GET YOUR PRINTING, Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, Electrotyping, etc., etc., of
JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,
(THE FRANKLIN PUBLISHING HOUSE,)
State Printers, Atlanta, Ga.
Consult them before placing your orders.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
WHOLESALE BY H. A. BOYNTON AND SHROPSHIRE & DODD, ATLANTA, GA.

HIGHLY COLORED.

An Enterprise Backed by Colored Men Receives a Charter.

A RECEIVER FOR J. E. STALLINGS,

The Broad Street Candy Maker—Mr. Hamilton Douglas Now Fingers the Candy—Other Courthouse News.

Here's a novel enterprise that shows Atlanta's tendency towards becoming a cosmopolitan city. In point of fact, it is something that few, if any, cities on the continent, have.

It's a real estate and investment company, operated exclusively by colored men.

This new enterprise starts out equipped with a charter, constitution and by-laws—in fact, everything necessary for such a business. A charter was filed in the clerk of the superior court's office yesterday by the incorporators.

It will be known as the Atlanta Colored Real Estate Investment Company. The incorporators are John P. Walker, John Petit, Robert Young, Basha Arrington, Iverson Jackson, Solomon Jones, Andrew T. Walker and John Rankin.

The company is incorporated for a term of twenty years, and its capital stock will be divided into 500 shares of $10 each, with the privilege of increasing it to $50,000.

The object of the company is to encourage the saving of small sums of money by colored people, and to aid them in building homes.

The company's principal office will be here. George J. Thomas is the attorney for the company.

He's Selling Candy Now.

That happy smile of Mr. Hamilton Douglas is now employed in bewitching fair maidens and young gallants into buying candy.

And as a candy seller Mr. Douglas will be hard to down.

He was appointed receiver for the stock of goods of J. E. Stallings, the Broad street candy maker, yesterday. His appointment is only temporary but it may be made permanent.

The appointment was made yesterday morning by Judge Richard H. Clark upon application of Wellhouse & Sons, G. G. Eshman & Sons and Crandall & Godley. These firms are the unsecured creditors of the candy maker, and they want a permanent receiver for the candy shop. They allege that Stallings has quite recently executed a mortgage on his stock in favor of some of his relatives.

Judge Clark appointed Mr. Hamilton Douglas temporary receiver and set the bill for a final hearing on March 12th, before Judge Marshall J. Clarke. In the meantime you can buy candy of Hamilton Douglas.

A Charter Wanted.

The Georgia and Tennessee Land Company is a new enterprise with headquarters here, and it wants a charter.

An application for a charter was filed in Clerk Tanner's office yesterday. The incorporators are L. J. Hill, C. T. Watson, W. M. Scott, J. W. Goldsmith and Andrew J. West.

The capital stock of the concern will be $60,000 with the privilege of increasing to $200,000.

The company's principal office will be in Atlanta. The incorporators propose to do a thriving business.

The Car Struck Him.

On February 8th—hardly two weeks ago—J. X. Beauchamp was driving out on the electric car line just east of the Air-Line railroad. The street is very narrow—too narrow, it is alleged, to allow a wagon and electric car to pass. He saw the car coming, and he says he warned the motorman to stop in full time to have saved himself and wagon. But the motorman did not stop. His car crashed into the wagon, and the results, according to Mr. Beauchamp, were disastrous. He was thrown out and dragged about twenty yards. He estimates the damage sustained at $10,000, and wants the court to give him a verdict in that sum. Arnold & Arnold are his attorneys.

The City Court.

The case of Hollifield against Scott occupied almost the entire day in the city court yesterday. It's a suit for damages on account of being dispossessed of some property.

Judge Westmoreland presided in this trial, in the place of Judge Van Epps. It will be finished today.

Four defaulting jurors were attached yesterday by Judge Van Epps and will doubtless have to suffer the penalty affixed to their offense by law. The defaulters are Abram Wasser, D. H. Martin, George T. R. Jackson and Bryan O'Byrne.

A few verdicts to cases of no minor importance were taken in the city court yesterday.

A new trial was denied in the case of J. S. Wiggins against the Central railroad yesterday by Judge Westmoreland. Wiggins was given a big verdict for damages sustained in a wreck at Hapeville last year, about a month ago.

Bowden Gives Bond.

A. G. Bowden, the white man who was arrested Saturday night charged with larceny, gave bond to appear at the city court next Monday for trial yesterday morning. His bond was fixed at $100 and was signed by his father. Bowden was for a short while a supernumerary on the police force, but was dismissed.

The Tax Fi. Fas.

After next Monday, the last of the tax fi. fas. will be placed in the hands of the sheriff.

Tax Collector Stewart said yesterday that he would turn them all over then. Every day parties come in and pay.

The list is not near so large as was at first thought it would be.

"The Old, Old Story."

Good plays and players always receive a hearty reception in Atlanta. If what is said by the press and public all through the south is any criterion, "The Old, Old Story" will have great audiences at DeGive's Friday and Saturday and Saturday matinee.

When originally produced at the Lyceum theater, last season, this play became an instantaneous success. Sabee & Smiley's company of metropolitan favorites have been winning fresh laurels in every city they have played this season. Here is what The Charleston News and Courier had to say of the performance last week:

"There is much more than ordinary merit in the play which was presented at the Academy of Music last night, 'The Old, Old Story,' and as much can truthfully be said of the people in whose hands its interpretation is entrusted.

"'The Old, Old Story' comes here with the stamp of a Lyceum theater success, but as has been remarked before, not all the plays that come south with a metropolitan trade mark come up to the public expectation. 'The Old, Old Story' is an honorable exception. Perhaps the only thing about it that does not commend itself to its hearers is its name. But one may even overlook that fault, if fault it is, in following the clever and dramatic thread of the play to its happy disentanglement. It is a clean, crisp story, the motto of which is, of course, love, and with enough of pathos in it to satisy the yearning of humanity after the tender passion, and dashes of delicate wit and humor enough to make the dose agreeable to the more cynical man and woman who have passed the callow period of life. But one of its chief claims is the smoothness with which the play is given by the company which presents it. The cast is fully capable for its interpretation, and the attention of the audience is kept very closely.

"Especial mention might be made of the admirable work of Mr. Locke (Dr. Bliss), which was rich and unctious; and of the dainty interpretation which Miss Stella Kenny gives to the role of Edith Bliss, the ingenue of the cast. All the other characters were capably filled, and the result was a delightful performance and a thoroughly well-pleased audience."

Will Get $6 a Day.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., February 22.—[Special.] Mr. John F. Leeper, formerly register of deeds of Gaston county, has been appointed to a clerkship on the mines and mineral committee of which Mr. Cowles is chairman. Mr. Leeper will get $6 per day.

A Healthy and Dilicious Beverage.

Menier Chocolate! Learn to make a real cup of chocolate. Address "Menier, New York." Free sample with directions. tues 4

Books of subscription are now open for stock in the new series of the Hibernia Building and Loan Association. P. F. Clarke, Secretary and Treasurer, at Capital City Bank. feb 17 1 mo

The Capitol Avenue Mission.

The Rev. E. Pendleton Jones will preach this evening at the Capitol avenue Baptist mission, corner Georgia avenue. Services begin at 7:30 o'clock The public cordially invited to attend.

DR. LYSANDER DICKERMAN.

At Young Men's Christian Association Hall.

FEBRUARY 23D AND 26TH

Under the Auspices of Gordon School and Capital Female College.

Do you care to walk beside the Nile's mystic waters, to hear the song unfathomable that is whispered from the amber-blue infinite to the solemn-hearted palms, to gaze in awed exultation through the old, old shadows upon the old, old Sphinx, bearing that ineffaceable look of pained isolation and anguished calm?

Do you wish to look upon Queen Hatasu, her serene, benignant, eyes, firm lips, so unlike those full, voluptuous, Nubian ones that Story's chisel gave to the Nile's later, fairer, more irresistible and more ignoble sorceress? Would you have Manetho's papyrus scroll unroll itself before your eyes while you accept every fairy word, still listening to the heaven song that the palm-hearts cannot hold? Would you know how Mineptah's soul flew up like a bird to dwell forevermore in the bask of the sun, for he was kissed of Isis on the heart?

If you would listen to all these beautiful things and much, much more, go to hear the lectures of Dr. Lysander Dickerman at the Young Men's Christian Association hall tonight and next Friday night.

These lectures are conducted by Capital Female college and Gordon school, and will be the more appreciated by Atlanta people because of the efforts of these two excellent and popular schools.

Tickets for sale at Young Men's Christian Association hall, Capital Female college and Gordon school.

FOR TWO BURGLARIES

Will Two Members of the Hobos Be Prosecuted—Gone to Chattanooga.

Two members of the hobos were taken to Chattanooga yesterday.

And the chances are that there will be a big interval until their return to Atlanta.

They were Leni Bone and Horace Hammons. Hammons was caught yesterday morning at the home of Jessie Bone, "the queen of the hobos," on Rhodes street, and arrested by Detectives Green and Cason.

Special Officer B. D. Haskins, of Chattanooga, came for the two men with a requisition yesterday morning, and at 1:45 o'clock left with the prisoners.

The two men will be prosecuted for the robbery of a hardware store in Chattanooga, and an effort will be made to catch Hugh Wright, their pal, before the trial.

There is a local case against the men, and they will undoubtedly have to suffer for that. It is the burglary of the jewelry and gun store at 55½ Whitehall street. A large amount of the stolen goods has been recovered from them.

The gang robbed this place on Saturday, January 23d, and the following Monday "did" Chattanooga.

IN DEFAULT OF BOND

Young Peyton Is Sent to Jail by Justice Manning Yesterday.

Frank Peyton now languishes in Fulton county jail.

He was brought to Atlanta from Louisville by Detective Looney yesterday morning. In the afternoon he was carried before Justice Manning for a preliminary hearing. Peyton waived trial and was put under a bond of $500 to answer in the superior court to the charge of larceny after trust.

He failed to furnish it and was committed to jail.

Peyton confessed the crime with which he is charged, and stated that he has "blown in" every cent of the $197 in Louisville, where he has been for the past two weeks and a half.

Mr. John J. Woodsides reproached Peyton severely yesterday for his ingratitude, and assured him of his intention to prosecute the case vigorously.



in housework. *Pearline* will save half the labor of it. It will wash your clothes in peace, without washing them to pieces; it will clean your house or your laces without hurting them. *Pearline* has more than soap's merits—none of soap's defects. You can do anything with it; you can do nothing without it.

Never peddled. 256 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

ELY'S CREAM BALM



when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell.

TRY THE CURE

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. thurs sat tues-n r m.

Every Month

many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try

Bradfield's Female Regulator

a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed free.

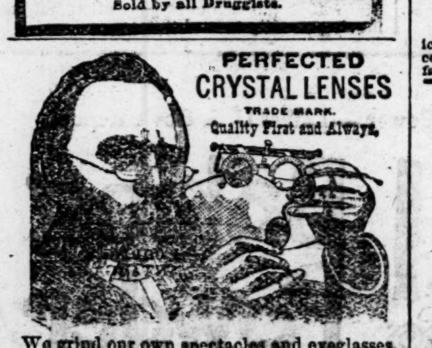
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Sold by all Druggists.

PERFECTED CRYSTAL LENSES

TRADE MARK.

Quality First and Always.



We grind our own spectacles and eyeglasses, and are manufacturer's agents for the leading scientific instrument makers of France, Germany and the United States.

KELLAM & MOORE, Scientific Opticians, 54 Old Capitol Building, Opposite Postoffice.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

FARLEY.—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Farley are requested to attend the funeral of their son Thomas, who died Monday, 22d instant. The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock. He will be buried from their residence 28 Rhodes street. Funeral service at Ss. Peter and Paul's church, Marietta street. Interment at Westview cemetery.

MEETINGS.

To officers and members Empire Encampment, No. 12, I. O. O. F.: You are requested to attend a regular meeting tonight, February 23, 1892, for amendment to by-laws will come up for action, making dues $4 per year in place of $3. All candidates who have been elected will report for first degree.

A. DITTLER, Chief Patriarch.

AMOS BAKER, Rec. Scribe.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Atlanta Glass Company is hereby called for Saturday, February 27th, 1892, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the company, to pass on arrangements for rebuilding the factory. J. W. Rankin, President. feb 17 to 27

A regular communication of Georgia lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M., will be held this (Tuesday) evening at 7 o'clock in Masonic hall (old capitol building), opposite postoffice. Work in F. C. degree. All Masons qualified cordially invited.

THOMAS H. JEFFRIES, W. M.

ALEX. C. SMITH, Secretary.

Golden Chain.

Atlanta Lodge No. 5, O. G. C., meets tonight at 7:30 o'clock sharp. A full attendance requested. One of the supreme officers will be with us. Every member transferred from Diamond Lodge is especially requested to come, and bring assessment No. 101 with them. Grady Lodge is especially invited to meet with us also. Come brothers, and let us give our supreme officer a rousing reception.

G. S. PRICE, Secretary.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 22, 1892.

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.

Clearings today $383,335.04

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at $1.50@$2.50 premium.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
New Ga. 3½s 27 to 30 years	98	100	Atlanta 7s, 1899	110	112
New Ga. 3½s, 35 to 40 years	99	101	Atlanta 5s, L. D.	112	
New Ga. 4½s, 1915	100½	111	Atlanta 6s, S. D.	100	
Georgia 7s, 1896	109	111	Atlanta 5s, L. D.	109	
Savannah 5s	101		Atlanta 4½s	95	
Atlanta 8s, 1902	121		Augusta 7s, L. D.	107	
Atlanta 6s, 1892	100		Macon 6s	113½	
Atlanta 7s, 1904	115		Columbus 5s	98	
			Rome graded	103	
			Waterworks 6s	103	
			Rome 5s	90	

ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Atlanta Nat'l	350		Lowry B'k Co.	140	150
Atlanta B. Co.	121	125	Atlanta Trust & Banking Co.	100	105
Ger L'n & B. Co.	99	100	Am'n Banking & Trust Co.	100	
Merch. Bank	150		South'n Bank'g & Trust Co.	100	103
Bank S. of Ga.	150				
Gate City Nat.	145				
Capital City	115	120			

RAILROAD BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Ga. 6s, 1897	101	103	Ga. Pacific, 1st	104	106
Ga. 6s, 1910	110	112	Ga. Pacific, 2d	65	67
Ga. 6s, 1922	111		A. P. & L., 1st 7s	103	
Central 7s, 1893	100½		Mari'ta & N. G.		45
Char. Col. & A.	102		S., A. & M., 1st		
At. & Florida					

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia	179	180	Aug. & Sav.	115	
Southwestern	98	100	A. & W. P.	100	102
Central	84	—	do deben	94	—
Cent. deben	78	80			

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 22.

Local—Market dull; middling 6½c.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK.	
	1892	1891	1892	1891	1892	1891
Saturday	309	57	.....	168	17622	11716
Monday	51	28	500	.....	17170	11744
Tuesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	360	85	500	168	.....	.....

Receipts since September 1 109,686
Same time last year 123,972
Showing a decrease 14,286

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, February 22—12:15 p. m.—Cotton spot moderate easier prices; middling uplands 3½; sales 8,000 bales: American 7,400; speculation and export 1,000: receipts 8,000; American 4,400; uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 3 46-64; March and April delivery 3 46-64, 3 45-64; April and May delivery 3 49-64, 3 48-74; May and June delivery 3 53-64, 3 52-64, 3 51-63; June and July delivery 3 56-64, 3 55-64; July and August delivery 3 59-64; 3 58-64; August and September delivery 3 62-64, 3 61-64; futures opened easy.

LIVERPOOL, February 22—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause February delivery 3 43-64, sellers February and March delivery 3 43-64, sellers; March and April delivery 3 44-64, sellers; April and May delivery 3 47-64, buyers; May and June delivery 3 50-64, 3 51-64; June and July delivery 3 54-64, sellers; July and August delivery 3 59-64, sellers; August and September delivery 3 60-64, buyers; September and October delivery 3 63-64; buyers; futures closed easy.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 22, 1891

Groceries.

ATLANTA, February 22—Coffees—Roasted—Arbuckle's 19½c ℔ 100 lb cases; Lion 20½c; Levering's 19c. Green—Extra choice 21; choice good 19; fair 18; common 16½c. Sugar—Granulated 4⅝; powdered 5½c; cut loaf 5½c; white extra C 4¼c; New Orleans yellow clarified 4¼c, yellow extra C 4c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 48@50c; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@50c. Nutmegs 75@80c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18. Rice 6@7. Singapore pepper 18c. Mace $1.00. 7½c; good 6½c; common 5½@6c; imported Japan 6@7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.50; Virginia 72½. Cheese—Full cream, Cheddars 12½c; flats 13c; skim —. White fish, ½ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.00@2.25; tallow, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.25@2.50. Candles—Paraffine 12c; star 10½c. Matches—400s $4.00; 300s $3.00@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.75; 60s, 5 gross $3.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk 5c; do. 1 lb packages 5½c; cases, 1 lb 5½c; do. 1 and ½ lbs 6c; do. ½ lbs 6½c. Crackers—XXX soda 6½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oyster 6c; shell and excelsior 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9. Candy—Assorted stick 6½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.95@4.00; salmon $6.00@7.50; F. W. oysters $2.20@—; L. W. $1.40; corn $2.00@2.75; tomatoes $1.50@2.25. Ball potash $3.20. Starch—Pearl 4½c; lump 5½c; nickel package $3.50, celluloid $5.00. Pickles, plain or mixed, pints $1.00@1.40; quarts $1.50@1.80. Powder—Rifle, kegs $5.50; ½ kegs $3.00; ¼ kegs $1.50. Shot $1.70 ℔ sack.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, February 22—Flour—First patent $6.00; second patent $5.00; extra fancy $4.75; fancy $4.50. family $3.50@4.00. Corn—No. 2 white 58c; mixed 56c. Oats—Kansas rust proof 53c; white 48c; mixed 43@—c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, large bales, 95c; choice timothy, small bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 95c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 85c. Meal—Plain 60c; bolted 58c. Wheat bran—Large sacks $1.05; small sacks $1.05. Cotton seed meal—$1.30 ℔ cwt. Steam feed—$1.35 ℔ cwt. Grits—Pearl $3.15.

Country Produce

ATLANTA, February 22—Eggs 15@16c. Butter—Western creamery 25@30c; choice Tennessee 18@20; other grades 10@12½c. Live poultry—Turkeys 10c ℔ lb; hens 30@33c; young chickens, large 18@20c; small 15@18c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 15@17c; ducks 14@18c; chickens 10@14c. Irish potatoes $2.00@$2.5 ℔ bbl. Sweet potatoes 65c ℔ bu. Honey—Strained 8@10c; in the comb, 10@12c. Onions $3.00@3.50 ℔ bbl. Cabbage green 2@2½ ℔ lb. Grapes $8.50@10.00 ℔ keg.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, February 22—Apples—Choice $2.75@3.00 ℔ bbl. Lemons—$1.00@$5.00. Oranges—Florida $2.00@2.25. Cocoanuts 1½—@4. Pineapples—$2.25@$3.00 ℔ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.50@2.25. Figs 13@18. Raisins—New California $2.25; ½ boxes $1.50; ¼ boxes 75c. Currants—7@8c. Leghorn citron—20@25c. Nuts—Almonds 16c; pecans 12@14c; Brazil 9@10c; filberts 11½c; walnut 15c. Peanuts—Virginia, fancy hand-picked 6a6c; North Carolina 5a6c.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, February 22—Clearrib sides, boxed 8½c; ice-cured bellies 8c. Sugar-cured hams 11@12c, according to brand and average; California 8c; breakfast bacon 9. Lard—Pure leaf none; leaf 7½.

Our Standard Slide-Valve Engine is the best for general use.

Houston, Stanwood & Gamble, Cincinnati, O.

FINANCIAL.

W. H. PATTERSON,
Dealer in Investment Securities
29 East Alabama Street.
Room 7, Gate City Bank Building

W. A. BATES,
8½ WEST ALABAMA ST.,
STOCKS, BONDS AND LOANS.
sep 12-d1year fin page

FARM LOANS!

8 PER CENT NET TO LENDERS. 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

15 Years in Iowa, and 10 Years in Georgia and Alabama.

ATLANTA MORTGAGES 7 PER CENT.

Three Million Dollars negotiated without loss of a dollar. Loans of $300 to $5,000 on hand, for sale almost any day from October to May. I will be glad to submit copies of applications for loans to investors at any time for consideration, and will consider it a favor to be asked to do so, either by mail or in person. C. P. N. BARKER, Room 32, Gould Building, Atlanta.

John W. Dickey,
Stock and Bond Broker,
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited.

DARWIN G. JONES.
41 Broad St. cor. Alabama St. Atlanta, Ga
STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of Southern Investments. 8-28-1y

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,
13 E. ALABAMA STREET,
Dealers in Stocks and Bonds.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Save your money. Teach your children to save money. Encourage your employes and servants to save money. Let all form the habit of saving money. Thus you secure a home. Thus you save trouble and are independent when sickness, misfortune and old age come. Baltimore people have about forty millions in their savings banks. Every family makes it a rule to save something every week or month. The state of Maine, with only 650,000 inhabitants, has $68,000,000 in its savings banks. These people have formed the habit of saving. Let the Atlanta people begin to save their spare money.

The Guaranty Loan and Investment Co.
at No. 48 Marietta street, in the old capitol, have
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
and receives deposits from 10c upwards. Put in your dimes and you will soon have dollars. The company will pay you 6 per cent interest the first year and 7 per cent each succeeding year. Interest begins as soon as your deposit amounts to $10. You can withdraw your money, according to the company's rules, at any time. Get one of the company's little books and read how small sums increase when interest is paid, and then open your account at once with

The Guaranty Loan and Investment Co.,
48 MARIETTA STREET.

RHINE WINE.
RHINE WINE.
RHINE WINE.

RHINE WINE.
RHINE WINE.
RHINE WINE.

The largest and best selected stock in the south. All grades and prices.

BLUTHENTHAL & BICKART,
"B. & B."
and 46 Marietta Street. Telephone 378

SHERIFF'S SALES FOR THE MONTH OF March, 1892.—Will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, within the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in March next, the following property, to-wit:

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: An undivided half interest in an estate for years in the following described lands lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Ga., beginning at a point on the south side of Mitchell street, 115 feet from the southwest corner of Mitchell and Mangum streets, running southwest 60 feet, thence south 100 feet to an 11-foot alley, thence west along said alley 175 feet to a 2-foot alley, thence 160 feet to Mitchell street, thence 225 feet to the point of beginning. Said term for years having been transferred to W. E. Dobbs and J. M. Dobbs on the 8th of November, 1889, for the term of ten years, the undivided half interest levied on being the property of W. E. Dobbs. Also, attached to said estate for years the following property, to-wit: One cut-off machine of Fay manufacture, two planers, one large, made by Goddell & Watts, number 12,934, and one small one, of Fay manufacture; one rip saw, of Fay manufacture; one moulding machine of Fay manufacture; one resaw, of Fay manufacture; one Westinghouse engine, 50-horse power (Junior); one dry kiln and fixtures, consisting of steam pipes, etc; one turning lathe, of Fay manufacture: pulleys, belting and fixtures to run the above named machinery and attached thereto; one building 53x78 feet, used as a planing mill. The said one-half interest levied on as the property of W. E. Dobbs to satisfy a fi fa issued from the city court of Atlanta, in favor of Henry B. Appling vs. the Fulton Lumber Company and Manufacturing Company, composed of Walter E. Dobbs at the date of the cause of action.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: Eight railway flat cars, numbered respectively 320, 1,645, 314, 1,026, 1,205, 1,273, 302, 1,699; two railway box cars—2,597 and 1,303—and two railway coal cars—14,574 and 18,541—levied on as the property of the Atlanta and Florida Railroad Company to satisfy a lien fi fa in favor of the Atlanta Car Company vs. the Atlanta and Florida Railroad Company. The property can be seen at the works of the Atlanta Car Company.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, part of land lot 85, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at a point on the southwest corner of Wells and Holland streets, and running thence westerly along Wells street fifty (50) feet, more or less, to the right of way of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Geargia Railway Company, thence southerly along the east side of the said right of way, four hundred and twelve (412) feet to the intersection of said right of way and Holland street, thence northerly along the west side of Holland street, four hundred and ten (410) feet to the beginning point. Levied on as the property of George P. Strahle and John W. King, to satisfy a fi fa issued from the superior court of Fulton county in favor of W. D. Grant, versus the said George P. Strahle and John W. King.

Also, at the same time and place, all the following property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the fourteenth district of Fulton county, being part of land lot fifty-five (55) and more particularly described as commencing at a point on the west side of Fairview avenue three hundred feet north of Haygood street, running thence north along said Fairview avenue one hundred feet, thence west one hundred and twenty-five feet, thence south one hundred feet, thence west one hundred and twenty-five feet to the beginning, being lots numbers 14 and 16, of the subdivision of the A. P. Wright property, as per plat exhibited at auction sale by Samuel W. Goode & Co. April 19, 1889. Levied on as the property of George A. Moss to satisfy a tax fi fa issued from the city court of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, in favor of J. [illegible] vs. George A. Moss and others.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, and known as the west half of lot number 16 in the plan of said city, fronting on Tatnall street, in the said city, 50 feet and running back to Markham street, being part of said land lot number 84 in the fourteenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, the same being the property whereon the defendant now resides. Levied on as the property of Willis Smith, to satisfy the amount now due on a mortgage fi fa issued from the Fulton superior court in favor of Joseph S. Rivers versus said Willis Smith. Tenant in possession notified.

feb2-5t, tues. J. W. MORROW, Sheriff.

ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY.

Trunks and Valises. Bargain Prices.

Down to the lowest notch. We think we understand the meaning of the words we print. Every line is true and will be observed. Great Reductions.

LIEBERMAN AND KAUFMANN,
92 WHITEHALL STREET.

WATCHES. WATCHES.

At Greatly Reduced Prices at 69 Whitehall Street.

A. L. DELKIN & CO.
feb7 1y

Don't Fail to Visit Our Warerooms

During this immense sale of fine GRAND RAPIDS Chamber, Parlor and Dining Room Suits. The largest and finest assortment, and the only complete stock of Furniture in Atlanta. In addition to this we will open on Monday and Tuesday FIVE CARLOADS of elegant Furniture, direct from GRAND RAPIDS. These goods are modern in style, beautiful in finish and durable in service, and were bought at less than

50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Nothing handsomer in this line has ever been shown in Atlanta. Hat Racks, Book Cases, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Fancy Tables, Office Desks, Fancy Chairs, Lounges, Couches, Pier and Mantel Glasses, with a beautiful line of

WHITE AND GOLD GOODS,

in every conceivable shape. 300 Solid Oak Suits, from $17 up; solid Glass Door Wardrobe, $20; 200 beautiful Parlor Suits ready for Monday morning. Get bottom prices elsewhere, photograph styles on your mind, and we will save you 10 per cent.

PEYTON H. SNOOK & SON.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

It is our intention to commence in the early spring to erect two or three stories on our bank corner. This property is 50x140 feet, and will have light and air all around. The improvements will be modern, with steam elevator and steam heating, and other necessary appliances. The two top stories will make elegant halls, as the top story will be furnished with skylights. The two stories and basement, now occupied by the Harrison Printing Company, will also be for lease. We would like to receive propositions from those who might like to rent this property, so that we can arrange it to suit them. We will give 5 or 10 years' lease. Call on

feb7 d1m R. F. MADDOX, for Maddox & Rucker.

ED. WPARROTT, President. CHAS. A. COLLIER, Vice President. JACOB HAAS, Cash

THE CAPITAL CITY BANK,

CITY DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL, $400,000. SURPLUS, $100,000.

Individual liability same as national banks; transacts a general banking business; commercial paper discounted; loans made upon approved collateral, and collections on points in the United States, Canada and throughout Europe, made on the most favorable terms; draw our own bills of exchange on Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, Austria and other European states; invite the accounts of individuals, firms, banks, bankers and corporations; issue demand certificates or savings bank book to draw interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum if left 60 days, 4 per cent per annum if left 6 months; 4½ per cent per annum if left 12 months. nov21-d1y fin pg

W. A. HEMPHILL, President. ALONZO RICHARDSON, Cashier

THE ATLANTA TRUST AND BANKING CO

CORNER PRYOR AND ALABAMA STS.,

CAPITAL, $150,000. STOCKHOLDERS' LIABILITIES, $300,000.

SOLICITS accounts of Banks, Corporations, Firms and Individuals. Issues certificates of deposit payable on demand, drawing interest as follows: 4 per cent per annum if left 2 months; 4½ per cent per annum if left 3 months; 5 per cent per annum if left 4 months or longer.

SOME OF THE LEADING FIRMS OF THE CITY.

MAIER & BERKELE Wholesale, Retail and Manufacturing Jewelers, Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc.; resetting diamonds and fine watch and jewelry repairing a specialty. 93 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga

GOLDSMITH Real Estate and Loan Agency, 30 South Broad Street, have very large and desirable lists of improved and unimproved city properties. Deal largely in suburban and acreage lands. Refer to Bankers and Merchants of Atlanta.

PALMER BROS. Contracting painters, interior hard-wood finishers and decorators; estimates given promptly; first-class work a specialty. 'Phone 562. Office: 1 South Broad street.

RELIANCE LIQUOR CO. Importers and Bottlers, 157 Decatur street, wants 5,000 orders for Wines and Liquors, in retail quantities, at wholesale prices. Put up in quarts, pints and jugs.

THE DRESDEN, China, Crockery, Glassware, Table Cutlery, Lamps, Fruit Jars, Mackinaw Refrigerators, wholesale and retail. We are headquarters for all we sell. No larger assortment in the city. Prices low. Mueller & Koempel, No. 2 S. Pryor street, opposite Kimball House.

THOS. KIRKE & CO. Gasoline Stoves, Oil and Gas Stoves.

THE OLD BOOK STORE Picture Framing.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH Mantels, Tile and Grates, Gas and Electric fixtures; Plumbers, Steam and Gas fitters; Architectural sheet metal workers. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

EAST LAKE NOW READY. Organize your boat clubs! Special rates will be given you at East Lake—boats and bathing. Have all your entertainments and picnics at East Lake. Over 35 acres of water. Take the Decatur dummy to East Lake. If you wish a home call on T. C. Hampton, Secretary, 26 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

J. M. SWANSON TICKET BROKER. RAILROAD TICKETS at and reduced rates. Tickets bought and sold. 30 Wall St., opposite Union Depot.

STOCKS' COAL CO. Dealers in Anthracite and Bituminous coal. Wholesale and retail. 97 W. Peters st.

M. HAVERTY: Furniture dealer, office and salesroom at 77 Whitehall and 64 S. Broad. Elegant bedroom suites and office furniture a specialty. Give me a call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

LESSONS IN CHINA and Oil Painting at Lycett's, 83½ Whitehall street. Special attention given to getting up holiday and wedding presents. Ladies taught to paint their own gifts. A large assortment of artist's materials at bottom prices. China fired for amateurs.

OSLER FURNITURE DEALER Sales Room, 83 South Broad street. Headquarters for the $12 Suites of New Furniture. Second-hand Goods of every description bought and sold. Desks, Office Fittings, etc.

RUBBER STAMPS, Stamps, Stencil and Steel Stamps, Badges, Door Plates and Numbers, Hotel and Key Checks. Atlanta Rubber Stamp and Stencil Works, Telephone 519, 57 South Broad street.

ATLANTA WIRE AND IRON WORKS Wire Railings, Wire Window Guards and Wire Elevator, Enclosures for banks, stores, offices and public buildings. 30 North Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

D. O. STEWART: 6,370 acres virgin fine timber in South Georgia at $2 per acre. 35 No. Broad st.

A. L. CUESTA Importer and Manufacturer of Havana Cigars. 2 Edgewood Avenue.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., Leaders in Sewing Machines Standard Paper Patterns. Fashion Gazettes free. 85 Peachtree street.

STANDARD ROTARY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE—A high-grade machine of the very best material, case-hardened steel at wearing points; runs 50 per cent lighter, 5 per cent faster; 200 per cent more noiseless than the vibrating shuttle machines. We challenge comparison with any machine on the market. Standard Sewing Machine Co., 121 Whitehall, Atlanta, Ga

OPIUM AND WHISKY Habits Cured without physical or mental injury. Treatment identical with that of Dr. Keeley, at Dwight, Illinois. For particulars, address THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, Edgewood Avenue and Ivy street, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA MARBLE WORKS Marble and Granite. Fine Monumental Work of every description. Robbins Bros., Proprietors. 58 Loyd street, Atlanta, Ga.

D. MORRISON Real Estate Agent, No. 47 E. Hunter street. Makes a specialty of small homes in the city and suburbs, and is now offering some splendid bargains to home-seekers in three, four and five-room houses on easy payments.

SMITH & STONEY The Purest Drugs and Medicines. Whitehall street, corner Mitchell

J. J. LOGUE Tents, Awnings and Mosquito Nets. Furniture repaired and upholstered. 11 Hunter street.

BAYNE'S S

Upon the Preachments
Pastor

WHOSE ANGRY TONGUE I

Three Editions of the Satir
Exhausted in a Few M
Interest Crea

AUGUSTA, Ga., February
The promised poem of Mr. C
the religious editor of The
Rev. W. W. Wadsworth, of
dist church, who severely cr
culed Mr. Bayne in his ser
made its appearance this aft
satire entitled, "The Parson
motto, "Answer a fool accor
lest he be wise in his own co
xxx, 41:5.
The satire was freely circu
great demand. People rushe
cle office by hundreds after
than three hours three editio
were exhausted.
The lampoon was read
est by the people at home, i
on the streets and in hotels
riages were seen riding th
carefully perusing the poem
Tonight a copy of the po
of nearly every one in the ci
The reply of Mr. Bayn
handsome effort, and the ed
gratulated by his friends and
his acquaintance. He is the fi
courage to reply to the exc
Mr. Wadsworth against so
theater and many other soci
The Offending E
The eccentric character
sermons evoked an editorial
icle of Sunday, February 7th
of "A Lay Sermon." The
follows:
Though I speak with the ton
angels, and have not charity,
sounding brass or a tinkli
XIII, 1.
Perhaps it would not be ami
morning to pause for a momen
great law of charity. The ult
the immortal soul is unquestio
tum of every rational being w
not been warped, whose heart
rupted, to such a degree as t
all appeals to his higher and
most effective and expeditious
this end is necessarily an i
one calling forth infinite car
since to err in so vital a proce
deed. But of this, it seems,
Acrimony and vituperation w
Prince of Peace. Reason a
abundant testimony to the co
sition, and nothing could be
than to deny it.
All of us, we are told, were
avarice, vindictiveness and se
round us continually make si
Hence it is through no merit
through the infinite love a
deemer whose compassion led
erring younger brothers, that
gain immortal life. How are
upon that Redeemer? Did H
in His heart and maledictions
did He come with His great
pity and loving kindnes
wandering souls to ret
the rich benefactions
the righteous? Did He
by reviling, or did He bring
ness and forgiveness? Did H
pus and hurl the thunders of
stand upon Olivet and weep o
He scorn and rebuke His un
did He supplicate for mercy t
ful who murdered Him? Did
of sin's charnal putrifaction
contagion all the sweetness a
did He pleadingly point to th
the amaranths grow beside t
flow forever through the gard
His sermon on the mount
and promise as he enunciated
given by One who pitied man
eth his children."
"Though I speak with the
of angels, and have not cha
sounding brass or a tinkli
who minister in the temple
would do well to bear the s
mind, "giving," as St. Paul
anything, that the ministry b
Perhaps the beam of un-C
great as the mote of frivolity
of "false witness against a
ure with the mote of weakne
Sweet spirit of charity! M
claiming influence dwell dee
man, consoling, convicting,
ing. May it take the frail an
and lead them to the Father
away all tears from their ey
archangel shall "stand with
land and the other upon the s
deep diapasons that "time sh
grant that in their meekness
blessed those who reviled the
used them, they may gather
white throne and join in anth
fore the Christ of Charity.
Sunday Night's De
It chanced that the auth
was Mr. Charles J. Bayne,
worth's church, and that h
tomed pew on Sunday nigh
Wadsworth's ire was arou
tion, directed against Bay
stood. When Mr. Wadsw
Bayne announced that he
swer ready today, the sce
that of a political gatherin
service.
All day the excitement g
was issued. It read thus:

Grant me, ye muses whom w
The fool—if fool there be—of
Whose addled brain and vile
Befit her best to play the par
Grant me that she, for once,
And teach my peaceful dictu
For lo, her rival in unchristia
Stoled, for lost souls, in evan
Sober and sad at sins unbrid
Or that twelve hundred is hi
Has come, with all the ignor
Which go to make mankind'
Swearing, ye muses, that we
To him alone the title of divi

His be the choice—a God-giv
To feed with scorn resentme
Against the heart to set his s
As the last shift to make his
To close the book whose bea
And take the besom of the c
His be the choice with wors
The weak and wandering Ch
To break the crozier and co
Adapt the hymnal to a mau
Blaspheme in prayer and in
To tear the sacred scripture
Enthrill the softness of the
And "pour the sweet milk o
His be the choice—ye lenien
Lest ye be damned with t
steer—
When spiritual sheep escap
For greener grasses in the
And, firm in their infatuati
Defy the tether and ignore t
To vow that where the soul
Their fleece must be—O
sheared,
Or grasp—with envy—their
And singing "Agnus Dei" c
Mine be it the Redeemer to
And soothe him with "an h
Scorning persuasive love's
This new prometheus steals
And claims—himself a moc
To curse rebellious sinners
What though the law which
On human charity has base

BAYNE'S SATIRE

Upon the Preachments of an Augusta Pastor

WHOSE ANGRY TONGUE IS NOW FAMOUS.

Three Editions of the Satire on Wadsworth Exhausted in a Few Minutes—The Interest Created.

AUGUSTA, Ga., February 22.—[Special.]—The promised poem of Mr. Charles J. Bayne, the religious editor of The Chronicle, against Rev. W. W. Wadsworth, of St. John's Methodist church, who severely criticised and ridiculed Mr. Bayne in his sermon last night, made its appearance this afternoon. It was a satire entitled, "The Parson," and bore the motto, "Answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit." Proverbs XXX, 41:5.

The satire was freely circulated and was in great demand. People rushed to The Chronicle office by hundreds after copies. In less than three hours three editions of 1,000 each were exhausted.

The lampoon was read with intense interest by the people at home, in business houses, on the street and in hotels. Ladies in carriages were seen riding through the streets, carefully perusing the poem.

Tonight a copy of the poem is in the hands of nearly every one in the city.

The reply of Mr. Bayne is considered a handsome effort, and the editor has been congratulated by his friends and many who sought his acquaintance. He is the first who has had the courage to reply to the excoriations made by Mr. Wadsworth against society, the press, theater and many other social features.

The Offending Editorial.

The eccentric character of Wadsworth's sermons evoked an editorial from The Chronicle of Sunday, February 7th, under the head of "A Lay Sermon." The editorial was as follows:

Though I speak with the tongue of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal.—I Cor. XIII, 1.

Perhaps it would not be amiss on this Sabbath morning to pause for a moment and reflect on the great law of charity. The ultimate salvation of the immortal soul is unquestionably the desideratum of every rational being whose judgment has not been warped, whose heart has not been corrupted, to such a degree as to render unavailing all appeals to his higher and nobler nature. The most effective and expeditious means of attaining this end is necessarily an important point, and one calling forth infinite care and consideration, since to err in so vital a proceeding is to err indeed. But of this, it seems, we may be assured: Acrimony and vituperation win no souls to the Prince of Peace. Reason and experience bear abundant testimony to the cogency of this proposition, and nothing could be more paradoxical than to deny it.

All of us, we are told, were born in sin, and the avarice, vindictiveness and sensuality which surround us continually make sin more scarlet still. Hence it is through no merit of our own, but only through the infinite love and mercy of that Redeemer whose compassion led Him to die for His erring younger brothers, that we can ever hope to gain immortal life. How are we taught to look upon that Redeemer? Did He come with anger in His heart and maledictions upon His lips, or did He come with His great bosom swelling in pity and loving kindness and implore the wandering souls to return and receive the rich benefactions which belong to the righteous? Did He awaken resentment by reviling, or did He bring repentance by tenderness and forgiveness? Did He stand upon Olympus and hurl the thunders of execration, or did He stand upon Olivet and weep over Jerusalem? Did He scorn and rebuke His unstable followers, or did He supplicate for mercy towards the unmerciful who murdered Him? Did He open the door of sin's dismal putrifaction to contaminate with contagion all the sweetness and beauty of life, or did He pleadingly point to the golden city, where the amaranths grow beside the living waters that flow forever through the gardens of gladness?

His sermon on the mount was one of blessing and promise as he enunciated the code of kindness given by One who pitied man "like a father pitieth his children."

"Though I speak with the tongue of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal." Those who minister in the temples of the Most High would do well to bear the spirit of this text in mind, "giving," as St. Paul says, "no offense in anything, that the ministry be not blamed."

Perhaps the beam of un-Christian rancor is as great as the mote of frivolity. Perhaps the beam of "false witness against a neighbor" will measure with the mote of weakness.

Sweet spirit of charity! May its gentle and reclaiming influence dwell deep in the hearts of man, consoling, convicting, purifying and exalting. May it take the frail and fallen by the hand and lead them to the Father, who "shall wipe away all tears from their eyes," and when the archangel shall "stand with one foot upon the land and the other upon the sea" proclaiming in deep diapasons that "time shall be no more," God grant that in their meekness and mercy having blessed those who reviled them and despitefully used them, they may gather around the great white throne and join in anthems of adulation before the Christ of Charity.

Sunday Night's Development.

It chanced that the author of this editorial was Mr. Charles J. Bayne, a member of Wadsworth's church, and that he was in his accustomed pew on Sunday night. It chanced that Wadsworth's ire was aroused. His vituperation, directed against Bayne, was well understood. When Mr. Wadsworth concluded, and Bayne announced that he would have his answer ready today, the scene more resembled that of a political gathering than a religious service.

All day the excitement grow, until the poem was issued. It read thus:

Grant me, ye muses whom we call divine,
The fool—if fool there be—of all the nine,
Whose addled brain and vile, vindictive heart
Befit her best to play the parson's part.
Grant me that she, for once, at least, preside
And teach my peaceful dictum to deride;
For lo, her rival in unchristian creeds,
Stoled, for lost souls, in evangelic weeds,
Sober and sad at sins unbridled sway—
Or that twelve hundred is his utmost pay—
Has come, with all the ignorance and pride
Which go to make mankind's immortal guide,
Swearing, ye muses, that we should assign
To him alone the title of divine.

His be the choice—a God-given right he claims—
To feed with scorn resentment's feverish flames,
Against the heart to set his spiteful heel
As the last shift to make his hearers feel;
To close the book whose beauties lie too deep,
And take the besom of the chimney sweep;
His be the choice with worse than mocker's gall
The weak and wandering Christian to recall,
To break the crozier and corrupt the host,
Adapt the hymnal to a maudlin's toast,
Blaspheme in prayer and in unrighteous rage
To tear the sacred scriptures page by page;
Enshrill the softness of the Sabbath bell
And pour the sweet milk of concord into hell."
His be the choice—ye lenient pastors hear,
Lest ye be damned with those whose course ye steer—
When spiritual sheep escape the guardian pen
For greener grasses in the worldly glen,
And, firm in their infatuating fault,
Defy the tether and ignore the salt,
To vow that where the soul of sin has smeared
Their fleece must be—O no, not washed, but sheared,
Or grasp—with envy—their protecting coat
And singing "Agnus Dei" cut their throat,
Mine be it the Redeemer to redeem
And soothe him with "an honest bard's esteem."
Scorning persuasive love's awakening spell,
This new prometheus steals his fire from hell,
And claims—himself a mocker of restraints—
To curse rebellious sinners into saints.
What though the law which he presumes to plead
On human charity has based its creed,
Does he "rejoice with those who do rejoice,"
And "with the weeping" lift his "weeping" voice?
What though to "love thy neighbor" be esteemed
The surest hostage of the unredeemed,
Does he—vile harlot of the sacred pale,
Give wine or wormwood to the faint and frail?
Yes, misery is the mulct we pay for breath
And life itself the sorrier name for death.

"The Lord thy God"—thus is the wonder billed,
"Will send a wild ass." It has been fulfilled.
Strong are his heels and wide his caudal sway,
Long are his ears and thunder-lunged his bray,
The match of any of the blue-grass breed
Which Heggie so delights to stand or feed.
Not formed for speed, 'tis true, but who can find
All virtues in one donkey's hide combined?
See how he prances in self-conscious pride,
Rolls his big eyes and bids some Baalam ride,
See how his grimed, unholy hoofs invade
The sacred chancel, bold and undismayed,
Whinnies salvation in lugubrious neighs,
Presumes to sing his "great creator's praise,"
And thinks, as thought the fabled one of yore
The sacred relics of the church who bore.
Pardon, dear reader, if my muse grows classic,
The ass has ever been somewhat Parnassic,
At least Parnassus has been somewhat assic,
And if this little reference to La Fontaine
Should for thy valleyed brain prove too transmontane,
I pray you hurry and procure his lines—
La Fontaine's—which you'll find on sale at Stine's—
And thinks the incense and the seraphim,
The songs and genuflections are for him.
The Lord has sent him, yes, this much, with ease,
The stupid ass—Her pardon. Parson sees,
But as He sends the Simon or the Bise,
A famine or a justice of the peace,
Has sent him as he sends our monthly bills,
Our country cousins or our liver pills,
To purge us of our wordly dross for heaven,
And give our pancake souls their proper leaven.
Not by the means of precept and example,
Though even for this his airship sure, is ample,
But that we look with horror and amaze,
Upon what pranks creation sometimes plays,
And, with rebellious, Godless lips struck dumb,
May haste to turn "and flee the wrath to come."
And are there none of all the boastful crowd
Who shake their fists in rage and swear so loud,
Will dare to tame him? He is stronger now,
And, though he cannot reap nor sow, may plow.
Thus sings the bard with reason but profanity:
Ecclesiastes said that "All is vanity."
Most modern preachers say the same or show it.
None dare deny the judgment of the poet,
But can ye blame him that his pastoral pride
Rebelled to see his unctions unapplied?
To see cold benches or a colder look
Which never melted till he closed the book?
Whose choler would not rise to thus behold
So many thankless sheep within the fold?
Dull praises and stupid sermons he had spawned,
While half the congregation slept or yawned,
Until, despairing from his shallow brain,
Where force and logic had been wooed in vain,
To make one temperate, rational appeal
To hearts which through convicted judgment feel,
Despairing from his sterile soul to build
The fabric of a fancy, or to gild
Eternal laws with such supernal dyes
As could not but engage aesthetic eyes,
Despairing to acquire the ripened yields
Which grow in information's fertile fields—
Although we have it upon good report
That he attended once a justice court,
And from a peddler even learned to speak
The alphabet—a part, I'm sure—in Greek,
Despairing, ah? Were ignorance a crime
He would have saved me my satiric rhyme—
To call up Samuel's from the tomb of mind
With prophetic wisdom to instruct mankind,
This maniac Moslem, with horrific frown,
Grasps his drawn sword, and throws the Koran down,
Cries, "Allah Acbar," and by Khaled swears
He'll have our blood, unless we say our prayers.

Immortal spirits of the great and wise,
Who look upon us from cerulean skies,
Shades of all dramatists who intervene
From crude Euripides to smooth Racine,
All ye departed who have dared recite
The rhapsodies ye did, or did not, write;
Ghost of Melpomene, whom fairies has slain,
Thalia, who died from softening of the brain,
Attend, ye Thespian specters, all,
And see the fabric ye have builded fall.
When drama flourished in its golden age,
And Talma, Rachael, had not left the stage,
When taste was delicate and judgment just,
And skill to candor might confide its trust,
It was the privilege of those who paid
To "damn"—I quote—the play or those who played.
But now a fiercer, illiberal bigot's rage
May damn all actors and each printed page.
Thou, too, Terpsichore, he has dared assail—
If "words were things" his quarrel would prevail—
And with the lashings of envenomed wrath
Would drive the sylphs of pleasure from his path.
Thy slippered feet will but more freely fly
To that portion which is now too nigh.
Thy gauzy gowns and mildly melting smiles
Are but the surest of the devil's wiles.
Across the floor who dares to waltz—or limp—
Is but a sensual roue or a pimp.

And thou, offending power of the press—
Which would not print his sermons—come, confess;
Is not thine influence or thy silence sold
To who so gives thee preferment or gold?
Were not thy wards, from Gutenberg and Faust
Down to Tom Watson, whom we lately housed,
The venal agents for corruption, fraud
And shame—especially if your minds were broad?
What fund was ever due to thy appeal?
Against what serpent ever set thy heel?
Who ever knew thee, when distraction reigned,
And human rights and feelings were disdained,
To bid the wild, tumultuous ravings cease,
Or spread thy guardian wings and plead for peace?
Never—at least, such journalistic freaks
Are not the gratis sheets the parson takes.

Melodious measures whose eternal spring
Flows from that God who bade the planets sing,
Sweet soul of concord which assumed its sway
When morning broke and chaos rolled away,
Employment of the angels, pledge of peace,
The voice of prayer, the fettered heart's release,
Shall thy proud harp, which pleased our Maker's ear,
Which David strung and Saul rejoiced to hear,
Which Miriam woke, and old Isaah attuned,
Be thus ignobly censured and buffooned?
Shall thy soft cadence and celestial tone
Become the mockery of a soulless drone?
I know, dear harp, that feeble hands like mine
Can never fire thee with a touch divine;
And stung by lips which might have moved with prayer,
Struck by the hand assigned to raise and guide,
Scorned in ambition and enraged in pride,
I know my minstrel fingers strike amiss,
But shalt thou be, dear harp, reviled for this?
And who is he, the sycophantic fool,
Who dares arraign the whole poetic school?
His mossy brain, where, should an idea stray,
'Twould die from lonelness or damp decay:
His heart whose passions—well, we'll let that go,
With much besides, even satire should not know.

So stop, my rhyme, and let his ass-ship bray
Because I wrote this on the Sabbath day.

THE CONSTITUTION correspondent called on Mr. Wadsworth tonight and asked him if he had anything he desired to say in reply to Mr. Bayne's satire. Laughingly he replied that he had nothing to say at all. The satire is considered severe but not unjustified.

WILL BE HEARD THIS WEEK.

The Atlanta Traction Company May Be Heard on Thursday.

It is expected that the bill for injunction and receiver against the Atlanta Traction Company will be heard on Thursday.

Judge Clarke is expected back from Florida and Cuba, where he has been recuperating for the past fortnight, on Wednesday night, and if he gets here will hear the case on Thursday.

The affidavits in the case have grown to be large in number, and it will probably require two days to dispose of the case.

Mr. Hoppie and Mr. Lanier are very anxious for a trial, as their hands are practically tied, as far as the management of the road is concerned.

An Appeal to the Courts.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., February 22.—[Special.] In answer to the papers recently served upon them the members of the board of commissioners of Mecklenburg will appear before Judge John Gray Bynum, in the courthouse tomorrow morning, to show cause why license should not be granted to Captain J. Rossler to retail liquor in Charlotte. The question will not end with tomorrow's proceedings, as there will be an appeal, no matter what the decision of Judge Bynum may be.

STANLEY'S PLAN.

He Will Plead Guilty, Receive His Sentence and Petition for Pardon.

POLITICAL INFLUENCES AT WORK.

A Moonshiner's Joy—An Interesting Case Between a South Carolina Bank and a Griffin Company.

The Emmet B. Stanley case is attracting a great deal of attention.

Stanley's decision to plead guilty, get the lightest possible sentence, and then petition the president for a pardon, makes the case one of more than ordinary interest. The probable result of such a course is much discussed, as it is an unusual departure from the regular channels of securing relief from punishment.

Stanley, so it is stated by those supposed to know, will plead guilty to the charge of embezzlement when arraigned before Judge Newman, and ask the mercy of the court. In consideration of his ill health, the public sentiment in his favor, that all the money has been refunded, and his open confession of guilt, he expects to receive a light sentence; and in all probability will.

His friends will have a strong petition, signed by citizens, setting forth all the extenuating circumstances in the case, which will be presented to President Harrison, praying executive clemecy and an immediate and absolute pardon.

To this will probably be added a special petition from leading republicans and men in touch with the administration. Stanley was popular with the republicans and administration officials before his trouble, and there are still many of them with influence who will use it in his favor.

Will President Harrison grant the pardon? The prevailing opinion is that he will. It is believed that, with a strong citizens' petition and the influence of Stanley's political friends the president will have no hesitancy in signing the pardon. This seems about the only loop-hole through which Stanley can slip out of the walls of the Columbus penitentiary, and he and his friends will strain it to its utmost capacity.

The case is exciting a great deal of discussion and comment. The date of the trial of the case has not yet been named.

He Was Happy.

The happiest man that has been in Atlanta for a long time left for his home in the rural regions of Fannin county yesterday afternoon.

It was Robert C. Banks, an old and frequent violater of the internal revenue laws. Last October Banks was arraigned before a United States commissioner and placed under bond for illicit distilling. He skipped his bond and was not heard of for some time. Several weeks ago he was taken very ill with typhoid pneumonia and narrowly escaped death.

During his illness a United States officer located him, and when he was able to travel he was brought back to Atlanta on a bench warrant. So seriously was he affected by his illness that instead of improving he seemed to grow worse.

Yesterday he was taken into the United States court and, out of sympathy for him, his case was postponed. He was so overjoyed at his release that he made the halls and lobbies of the federal building fairly ring with shouts of joy.

Verdict for Plaintiff.

The case of the Edgefield National bank, of Edgefield, S. C., against the Alliance Co-Operative Manufacturing Company, of Griffin, was concluded in the United States court yesterday by the rendering of a verdict for $520 for the plaintiff.

The case is one involving some interesting features of law, and it will probably be appealed and carried before United States Circuit Judge Pardee, at New Orleans.

The Alliance Co-Operative Manufacturing Company, of Griffin, bought a lot of machinery, for which they gave their notes in negotiable form. After the arrival of the machinery the Griffin company concluded not to receive it for some reasons, and so notified the firm of which it had been purchased. In the meantime, however, the machinery firm had negotiated the notes and received their face value, less the discount in money and credit, from the Edgefield National bank. The machinery was returned to the firm from which it was bought.

The purchasers demanded the return of their notes, which had been given in payment. The Edgefield bank's part in the affair involved it in the lawsuit that has been pending in the United States court here.

A Suit for Debt.

S. M. Winchester yesterday filed suit in the United States court for $4,652 against the Boyd & Baxter Furniture Manufacturing Company. The suit was brought to secure payment for lumber shipped the defendant company.

Sued on Notes.

C. G. Munyan, of Connecticut, yesterday brought suit in the United States court here against Samuel E. Peebles, of Georgia, for $2,500, on promissory notes, with interest bearing coupons attached.

THEY CHANGE TODAY.

Solicitor Frank O'Bryan Steps Out and Solicitor Thomas Steps In Today.

Yesterday was Frank O'Bryan's last day in office.

Today he steps out and Mr. Lewis Thomas steps in.

Mr. O'Bryan spent most of the day yesterday arranging for his removal from his office in the custom house, and today everything will be fresh and new for Mr. Thomas's entrance into his new position.

Mr. Thomas was about the office yesterday getting used to things. He will get in harness today and will begin work in earnest next Monday. On that day Judge Westmoreland will begin the trial of criminal cases again.

Captain E. F. Couch will begin the duties of city court bailiff today, under Mr. Thomas. Captain Couch knows the ropes well, having held the position before.

Mr. O'Bryan will vacate the office this morning after attending to some matters in relation to the office.

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SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE SIX months ending December 31, 1891, of the condition of the

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Co.,

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Organized under the Laws of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made to the Governor of the State of Georgia, in pursuance of the Laws of said State.

Principal Office—50 Pine street, New York City.

I. CAPITAL.

Whole Amount of Capital Stock	$10,000,000 00
Amount paid up in cash.	5,000,000 00

II. ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first liens on the fee)			$ 226,000 00
	Par Value	Market Value (Carried Out)	
Stocks and Bonds owned absolutely by the company.	$ 1,125,000 00	$1,241,750	$1,241,750 00
Cash belonging to the Company deposited in bank	$ 90,781 64		
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	111,158 36		
Total	$ 201,940 00		
Total cash items (carried out)			201,940 00
Amount of Interest actually due, and accrued and unpaid			14,610 00
All other assets, both real and personal, not included hereinbefore			416 67
Total assets of the company, actual cash market value			$ 1,684,717 27

III. LIABILITIES.

Losses due and unpaid	$ 54,778 00	
Gross losses in process of adjustment, or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses	78,758 00	
Losses resisted, including interest, cost and other expenses thereon	8,351 00	
Total amount of claims for losses	$ 141,887 00	
Deduct Re-Insurance thereon	12,277 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses (carried out)		$ 129,610 00
The amount of reserve for re-insurance		898,350 82
All other claims against the company		18,113 10
Surplus beyond all liabilities		638,643 35
Total liabilities		$ 1,684,717 27

IV. INCOME DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1891.

Amount of cash premiums received	$ 524,592 01
Received for interest	22,386 90
Total income actually received during the six months in cash	$ 546,978 91

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1891.

Amount of losses paid	$ 378,217 17
Amount of expenses paid, including fees, salaries and commissions to agents and officers of the company.	149,587 58
Paid for state, national and local taxes in this and other states	8,622 32
All other payments and expenditures, viz.: Board, express, postal, advertising, office expenses and charges	33,247 28
Total expenditures during the six months of the year in cash.	$ 569,674 35
Greatest amount insured in any one risk.	$ 50,000 00
Total amount of insurance outstanding	210,781,021 49

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the Insurance Commissioner.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Personally appeared before the undersigned, Henry E. Bowers, who, being duly affirmed, deposes and says he is the manager of the Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true, to the best of his information, knowledge and belief. H. E. BOWERS.

Affirmed and subscribed before me this, the 21st day of January, 1892. EMIL FRENKEL,
A Commissioner of the State of Georgia, Within the State of New York.

Name of State Agent—T. G. PEYTON.
Name of Agent at Atlanta—JOHN A. BOWIE.

INSTRUCTION.

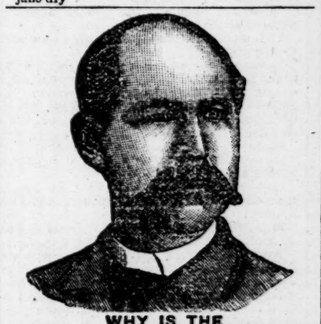
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$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $8.00 to $12.00.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from $6.00 to $9.00.
$3.50 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.
$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.
$2.25 and $2.00 Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.
Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.
Ladies $3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Dongola, very stylish; equals French imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00.
Ladies' 2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable.
Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.
Insist on local advertised dealers supplying you.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
Taylor, Galphin & Co., 153 Decatur St
Taylor & Galphin, 204 Marietta St.
J A. Bryant, 6 Mitchell street.
jan23—d60t tues thur sat

The Shingle of Our
"MAMMYS"
Amoskeag Brand Never Splits



ATLANTA LUMBER CO.,
Corner Humphries and Glenn Sts.
ATLANTA, GA.
Telephone, 897. feb 7,d1m

MANHOOD RESTORED.



Before & After Use.
Photographed from life.

"SANATIVO," the Wonderful Spanish Remedy, is sold with a Written Guarantee to cure all Nervous Diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by over-exertion, youthful indiscretions, or the excessive use of tobacco, opium, or stimulants, which ultimately lead to Infirmity, Consumption and Insanity. Put up in convenient form to carry in the vest pocket. Price $1 a package, or 6 for $5. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sent by mail to any address. Circular free in plain envelope. Mention this paper. Address,
MADRID CHEMICAL CO., Branch Office for U. S. A.
358 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
FOR SALE IN ATLANTA, GA., BY
Chas. O. Tyner, Druggist, Marietta & Broad Sts.
R. L. Palmer, Druggist, 13 Kimball House.

TO WEAK MEN
suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address,
Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS, CANVASSERS, send 25 cents for sample novelties. Boston Pen and Pencil Company, Boston, Mass. feb 21-13t.

WANTED—A representative southern gentleman as state agent for an old and responsible Masonic life insurance society. To a man who has the ability to select good agents and who can visit Masonic lodges, we can make a very desirable contract. This is the finest chance for a first-class man. Address R. C., this office 3 feb10 7t

AGENTS WANTED in every town and county in the south for the "Life of Robert Toombs," by Pleasant A. Stovall. This is a book that people have been anxiously waiting for, and agents are reaping a rich harvest in the sale of it. One agent reports 13 orders their first day; another reports 5 orders in their first two hours. If you want to make money, this is your chance. Strike while the iron is hot. Complete outfit only 80 cents. For terms and territory, address D. E. Luther, Southern Manager, Cassell Publishing Company, 86 and 88 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga jan 26 d30t

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—The stock of drugs and store fixtures lately owned by Dr. W. C. Russell, deceased, at Americus, Ga. The storehouse is one of the most desirable in the city, and can be secured by purchase s. Apply to S. T. and C. R. Smith, administrators, Macon, Ga., or Clarke & Hooper, Americus, Ga. feb1u-d1m.

WANTED—Boarders.

BOARDING—Two or three gentlemen, or man and wife, to occupy handsomely furnished front room; terms reasonable; everything first-class. 85 South Pryor, near Mitchell.

THE HANDY TERRACE, 103 to 113 Spring street; a first-class family and transient Hotel. Special rates to permanent boarders.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To sell draft tube. Two Tufts soda fountains. New. Liberal discount. J. P. Evans, Davisboro, Ga. feb 20, sun tues thurs

PERSONAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to receive orders to direct in preparing and seeding lawns, parks and ornamental grounds; also surveying and laying off farms for terracing and for the cultivation of the grass crop. Address H. M. Sessions, Atlanta, Ga.

A. GOODRIH, LAWYER, 124 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., 27 years' experience; secure; special facilities in several states. Goodrich on divorces with laws of all states in press; price $3. apri28-tues thur sat

M. J. WALKER, STENOGRAPHER, 49½ Whitehall street. Special attention given to copying. Phone 587. jan 31 3m sun tu fri

MISS DENNIS, STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, 61 Old Capitol Building. Correspondence and copying. Accuracy guaranteed. feb 21 d7t

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—A No. 2 Caligraph; new. Address Caligraph, care Constitution.

HELP WANTED—Male

WANTED—One salesman and one shipping clerk; young man preferred. Address with stamp A. B., care of Constitution.

YOUNG COLORED MAN to milk and do general work; good recommendation required. Apply at 39½ N. Broad, room 2.

WANTED—At once, young stenographer to use Caligraph. Address Long Hand, box 127. feb23-2t

A NEW YORK importer and manufacturer, handling staple cotton goods, printed draperies and linings, is willing to make an arrangement—on a commission basis—with a salesman that has an exceptionally intimate acquaintance with the larger retail trade in the principal cities of Georgia. This is intended for a man of weight, years, ability and acquaintance. Address stating age, experience and references, O. A. Rhodes, secretary, 34 Thomas street, New York city. sun tu.

WANTED—Active man, with $2,000 to $3,000, as business manager; established business; liberal salary. Address Drawer 21, Waco, Tex. feb21-o7t

B—WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the new patent chemical ink erasing pencil the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 400 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days, another $32 in two hours. We want one general agent in each state and territory. For terms and full particulars address the Monroe Eraser Mfg Co., La Crosse, Wis. X 16. ly

HELP WANTED—Female.

A GOOD SALARY guaranteed to any lady who will do writing for me at home. Address in own handwriting with addressed and stamped envelope, Miss Edna L. Smythe, South Bend, Ind., Proprietor of the Famous Gloria Water. jan23 1t sat tu thu

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

POSITION IN DRUG STORE by competent prescriptionist; A1 references. Address C. B. Avery, 168 S. Pryor st., Atlanta, Ga.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$2000 TO LOAN for three years. H. M., care Constitution.

A CLIENT OF OURS has a large amount of money to lend at reasonable rates on Atlanta real estate, centrally located and improved. Ellis & Gray, attorneys jan28 d2in thur sun

$1500 TO LOAN—Repayable $50 per month Otherwise to suit, on Atlanta real estate J. C. Dayton, 34 West Alabama street. jan20 1y.

MONEY TO LEND on improved real estate in or near Atlanta. S. Barnett, 6½ N. Broad street, oct8-d6m

MONEY TO LOAN—On improved city property, at 7 per cent; no delay; purchase money paper negotiated. Rosser & Carter, 12½ East Alabama street

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate real estate loans at low rates. Room 32, Traders' bank building.

WANTED—Money.

WANTED MONEY—$500 straight, 12 months or longer. Will give 8 per cent. Ample real estate security. Address J. C. Blackston, this office.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—Offices in the new, eight-story Equitable Building will be ready for occupancy May 1st. Apply to Litt Bloodworth, Jr., Secretary East Atlanta Land Company. feb 12-d1st

FOR RENT—Sleeping rooms in handsome, new building on Edgewood avenue. Apply to Litt Bloodworth, Jr., Secretary East Atlanta Land Company. feb 15-d1st

Rooms.

TWO CONNECTING ROOMS to rent on Peachtree, close in, with or without board. Call on or address J. A. D., 13 East Alabama street. feb 13-7t

FOR RENT—Two rooms, one small; suitable for light housekeeping. 8½ Luckie street.

Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—One large, pleasant, front room, neatly furnished. Suitable for gentlemen and wife or two gentlemen. Board convenient. 84 Ivy street.

FURNISHED ROOMS—For rent to gentlemen Apply 106 Trinity avenue. feb 18-6t-fri-sun-tues

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—The Toland place, between McPherson and East Point, on Central railroad; good 6-room house, barns, etc.; 75 acres land and splendid pasture. T. W. Cochran, Barnesville, Ga. feb 18-1w

FOR RENT—Store in new building on Edgewood avenue, adjoining entrance to Edgewood Avenue theater. Apply to Litt Bloodworth, Jr., Secretary East Atlanta Land Company. feb 15-d1st

WEDDING PRESENTS
IN FINE
HAVILAND CHINA
—AND—
GENUINE CUT GLASS.

Everything usually found in a large wholesale and retail crockery and glassware house may be seen at our store-rooms. Our prices are very reasonable, and you will say so when you call and examine the goods.

DOBBS, WEY & CO.,
45 Peachtree Street,
ATLANTA, - - - - GA.

WHERE IS O'BRYAN?

A DeKalb County School Teacher Disappears

AND TWO MEN ARE ARRESTED.

He Leaves Home and Is Traced to Atlanta, but Nothing Can Be Heard. The Men Released.

CLARKSTON, Ga., February 22.—[Special.] Professor O'Bryan, who has been doing the pedagogue act in the Browning district, three miles from here for several months past, has most mysteriously disappeared.

And all DeKalb county is now making a thorough search—some for the dead body, others for the demented man roaming over the hills and through the forests.

But while that search has been going on most vigorously and energetically two of the most prominent and widely known men in the district have been under arrest, a heavy cloud of suspicion hanging over their heads which will only be dispelled in the minds of some when O'Bryan again comes to life among his old friends and associates who are now anxiously looking for him.

But while O'Bryan has friends full of solicitous feeling for him, the two men who were arrested have friends equally loyal who are indignant at the accusations made against them, and will work indefatigably to scatter the suspicion which caused the arrest.

Last year O'Bryan made his appearance in the Browning district. He was a man of pleasant, easy address, and carried with him a large bundle of letters enthusiastically endorsing his qualifications as a teacher and his qualities of a gentleman. The district is one of the best, educationally, in DeKalb county, and O'Bryan had no trouble whatever in securing a big school. Before the close of the first week of the term he had won the love of every pupil and the esteem and confidence of every patron.

Near the schoolhouse and among O'Bryan's patrons was one of the oldest and most successful planters of the county, Mr. John Brownlee, who has attained sixty years and a fair fortune of the world's goods. With Brownlee, O'Bryan secured board, and from the Brownlee house the pedagogue walked to his school every morning.

O'Bryan proved a saver of money and a good trader, as well as a good teacher, and about the first of the year rented a plantation a mile and a half from the Brownlee household. On the plantation were two houses, and into one of these he moved a man named Johnson, who was to oversee for him. Into the other house he moved himself, taking his trunk and all his wearing apparel from Brownlee's. The rented plantation was nearer the school than Brownlee's home, and during the school days of the week O'Bryan boarded with his tenants. Every Friday afternoon, however, O'Bryan went to Brownlee's, where he remained until Monday.

O'Bryan owned among other things a horse and buggy, which he usually kept wherever he stopped. On Friday, February 5th, however, the horse and buggy were at Brownlee's, and that afternoon, in compliance with an understanding, Brownlee drove to the schoolhouse for O'Bryan. School had just been dismissed when the old planter drove up, and O'Bryan, without losing any time, got into the buggy, and, taking the lines from Brownlee, started home On the way home O'Bryan said nothing indicating his intention to leave the Brownlee's before Monday. Old man Brownlee took the horse from the shafts and stabled him, while O'Bryan went into the house. Supper, the evening talk around the old hearth filled with brightly burning logs, and their drooping eyelids followed until some one of the family prepared the light for O'Bryan's bedroom.

"Don't do that," said O'Bryan, as the match was applied to the tallow dip. "I must go home tonight."

O'Bryan had never left the house before after dark, and every one was surprised at his remark.

"It's too late, professor," said Brownlee. "You can't go tonight. The roads are too bad and you must stay."

"But I must go. I have some writing to do tonight," he answered. "Then, too, I've got to go to Atlanta early in the morning and be back to Decatur at noon to attend an educational convention. So, Mr. Brownlee, if you'll help me, we'll go and hitch up my horse."

Mr. Brownlee would not allow O'Bryan to leave the house, but went alone to the stable and hitched the horse. The buggy was pulled to the front door, and O'Bryan got in and drove away.

That's the last ever seen of O'Bryan in Browning district.

Early Saturday morning O'Bryan's horse and buggy were left at Mr. Laird's livery stable in Decatur.

But whether or not it was left there by O'Bryan has not yet been established.

Several hours after the horse and buggy were left two men called at the stable and, representing to the man in charge that they had a right to the rig, took it away.

Monday when school hours rolled around O'Bryan's forty or fifty pupils gathered upon the playground about the school, but the professor did not show up. All that morning the children enjoyed themselves, but when the noon hour came and went by and their teacher still remained away, the novelty wore away and the scholars began starting home.

Nothing like that had ever happened in O'Bryan's school before, and when the patrons heard of it from their children they were surprised.

Tuesday it was the same, and the surprise was augmented.

Wednesday morning several patrons went to the building with their children, and, after waiting quite a while on O'Bryan, went home thinking strange thoughts about the professor.

Before the week was out the school was virtually abandoned and everybody was wondering why O'Bryan had gone away.

Only one man, however, was really trying to ascertain why O'Bryan had not materialized.

That man was Preston Chewning to whom O'Bryan owed $105.

Mr. Chewning didn't care to lose that money, and began a careful investigation.

It was he who ascertained what had transpired at the Brownlee home that Friday night, and it was from Mr. Brownlee that he heard. Weaving along with that thread, Mr. Chewning learned that O'Bryan had been talking of going to Marietta to buy some mules. There he found out that O'Bryan, on Saturday morning, had driven to Decatur, where he took the train for Atlanta. Pushing his investigation, Mr. Chewning acquired positive information that O'Bryan had been seen that same Saturday in Atlanta and that Squire Brysome, of Gwinnett county, had conversed with him near the Kimball.

But from that point all trace was absolutely lost of O'Bryan.

Mr. Chewning went to Decatur again, hoping to secure a clue, and began at the livery stable where the horse and buggy had been left. It was then he ascertained that two men had called on that same Saturday, and had taken the horse and buggy away.

"Do you know who they were?" Mr. Chewning asked.

"Mr. Brownlee and dat youn' man what board with him," said a negro stable boy, who was present.

"Are you certain?" was asked.

"Yes, indeed, boss," said the boy, "an' dey seemed to be in a pow'ful hurry, 'cause dey hitched up de hoss in a hurry."

Chewning at once went to Brownlee and asked him about the horse and buggy. Brownlee denied all knowledge of the event as related to him. Neither could the horse and buggy be found anywhere.

Brownlee, however, admitted that he had taken the horse and buggy from the stable once, but said that it was on the Thursday previous to the Saturday mentioned.

Just one week after O'Bryan left Browning district Levi Brenyard, a young man who boarded with Brownlee, too, went away saying that he was going to Marietta.

Brenyard was the man who was said to have been with Brownlee when he got the horse and buggy after O'Bryan was last seen.

Brenyard had been quite devoted to one of Brownlee's daughters, and early last week a letter came to the postoffice for her. The letter bore the Marietta postmark, and by some means, which no one can now explain, was opened. The handwriting was not the most perfect type of the Spencerian art, and to those into whose hands it fell it became a rebus.

The neighborhood had plenty of rebus workers, however, and after hours of hard work they made out this sentence:

"I have heard nothing to startle me since. If you all have heard anything let me know."

The rest of the letter was presumed by the same method of reasoning to be given up to lines of love.

The supposition that O'Bryan might have gone to Marietta and that Brenyard was in the same place, coupled with that "mysterious" paragraph in the letter, set the gossips' tongue wagging anew.

Chewning thought it opened the trail again and at once went to Marietta. There he found, with the assistance of the marshal, Brenyard, but when Brenyard was made conversant with the situation he agreed to accompany Mr. Chewning to DeKalb. Thursday Brenyard and his custodian reached Browning court grounds, and in a short time old man Brownlee was brought face to face with Brenyard. Both men were deprived of their liberty and placed under guard, a volunteers' service being organized for the work.

"What are we held for?" they asked.

"Where's O'Bryan?" was the interrogative reply.

"We don't know," was the concerted answer.

Saturday morning an inquiry was began before Judges J. R. Leavell and W. P. Lanford.

The reputable character of the well-known defendants drew a large crowd and the court grounds were crowded. All day long the trial lasted. O'Bryan was traced from the time he left the school Friday evening until he left Brownlee's house that night by Brownlee's statement. He was located in Atlanta Saturday morning by 'Squire Brysome's testimony, and then he was lost. O'Bryan's horse and buggy were followed into the Decatur livery stable and out again.

Saturday evening the court adjourned without arriving at any decision.

This morning it met again with a new array of witnesses.

Between the sessions public opinion had been having full sway. The search everywhere, in which nearly every citizen had joined Chewning, had been kept up for O'Bryan. All his haunts were visited, but no clue could be secured.

Some of those who joined in the search were thoroughly satisfied that O'Bryan had been made away with.

Others were equally positive that he had gone off into the hills of Gwinnett and killed himself.

Many thought that he had become demented, and was wandering through the woods.

And there were just as many who were firmly convinced that he had skipped out. This impression was given strength when it was found that some of O'Bryan's books and other valuables had been found missing from his home.

The trial concluded late this evening and the two judges agreed to discharge the prisoners, Judge Leavell saying:

"As long as we have no dead body we have no evidence that any crime has been committed. Both men have reputations too good to be suspected unless there's more evidence than we have had."

The decision displeased some and pleased some.

But there's an element who may ask the grand jury to look into it.

O'Bryan is about five feet six inches and weighs 140 pounds. His hair is gray and so is his mustache. He is about fifty years of age. Where is he? E. C. BRUFFEY.

He Is Coming.

Rev. Sam Jones will be in Atlanta Friday night. While this wonderfully unique man has many imitators, his equal has never been born. Hear him in his great lecture, "Manhood and Money," at Trinity church, Friday night, February 26th. If you haven't had a good laugh for six months come prepared.

What Led to the Quarrel.

Who is it that is not familiar with the quarrel between the two great friends, Cassius and Brutus, and yet how few really known the prime cause which led to this quarrel? Roman history has suppressed in a great measure the true origin of the difficulty. But Brutus, "the noblest Roman of them all," plainly gives the snap away when chiding his friend by exclaiming, "Thou hast an itching palm." The whole truth of the business was, Cassius was suffering with Tetter; and to a man of Brutus's refinement, what wonder that this plebian disease should have led to the difficulty. Tetterine could have healed this breach. Price 50 cents. All druggists or by mail.

J. T. SHUPTRINE & BRO., Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething rests the child and comforts the mother

Ho! Traveler, take Beecham's Pills with you.

Subscribe for stock in the new series of the Hibernia Building and Loan Association. Books now open at Capital City Bank. P. F. Clarke, Secretary and Treasurer. feb 20-d1m.

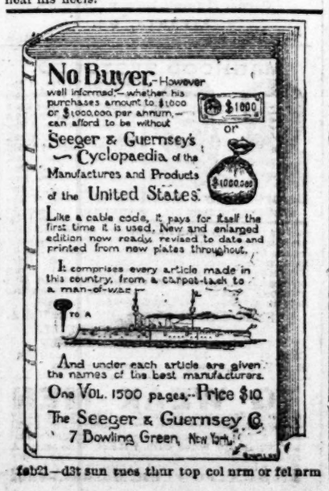
BREDENBERG'S VENGEANCE

Visited on a Young Man Who Had Tampered with His Servants.

AUGUSTA, Ga., February 22.—[Special.]—Mr. Henry Bredenberg found a young man, Skip Rogers, trespassing on his premises Saturday night and shot him once with his pistol. He afterwards caught the boy and struck him over the head in his anger when he found that Rogers was in company with his servant, a pretty orphan German girl brought here from Charleston. The girl has been sent back to her home. After assailing Rogers Mr. Bredenberg found and whipped the negro man who brought the notes to the girl. Mr. Bredenberg refuses to give the name of the girl.

Too Ner the Horse's Heels.

ANNISTON, Ala., February 22.—[Special.]—Johnston McCall, a West Anniston merchant, was kicked by a horse this afternoon and received injuries which may prove fatal. His right leg was broken were above the knee, and three ribs on the right side broken. The horse, which was a vicious one, was hitched near the sidewalk and McCall walked too near his heels.



feb21—d3t sun tues thur top col nrm or fel arm

ASSOCIATION OF ACTING ✚ ASSISTANT SURGEONS
OF THE U. S. ARMY.
ORGANIZED 1868. INCORPORATED 1892.
TREASURER, RICHARD J. DUNGLISON, M.D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PRESIDENT, A. REEVES JACKSON, M.D., CHICAGO, ILL.
RECORDER, W. THORNTON PARKER, M.D., SALEM, MASS.
OFFICE OF THE RECORDER.
SALEM, MASS., March 23, 1891.

When at Stuttgart, Germany, during the Winter 1881-82, I was suffering from a severe attack of Bronchitis, which seemed to threaten Pneumonia. I met, at the Hotel Marquardt, Commander Beardslee, of the United States Navy. In speaking of my sickness, he remarked: "Doctor, you can cure that chest trouble of yours by using an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER." "That may be true," I answered; "but where can I get the plaster?" "Anywhere in the civilized world, and surely here in Stuttgart. Whenever I have a cold, I always use one and find relief." I sent to the drug store for the plaster, and it did all that my friend had promised. Ever since then I have used it whenever suffering from a cold, and I have many times prescribed it for patients.

The ALLCOCK'S PLASTER is the best to be had, and has saved many from severe illness, and undoubtedly, if used promptly, will save many valuable lives. Whenever one has a severe cold he should put on an ALLCOCK'S PLASTER as soon as possible. It should be placed across the chest, the upper margin just below the neck; some hot beef tea, or milk, will aid in the treatment.

This is not a patent remedy in the objectionable sense of that term, but a standard preparation of value. The government supplies for the United States Army and Indian Hospital stores contain ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS, and the medical profession throughout the world is well aware of their reliability and excellence.

I shall always recommend it, not only to break up colds, but as useful in allaying pains in the chest and in the back. It is a preparation worthy of general confidence.

W. Thornton Parker M.D. late Asst Surgeon
W. J. Long—

CLOSING OUT SALE!

RUBBER GOODS.

AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

Wholesale or Retail! Must be Sold at Once.

AT OLD STAND OF

ATLANTA RUBBER CO., 20 Decatur St.

feb 12, d14t

The Equitable Life Assurance Society
OF THE UNITED STATES.
JANUARY 1, 1892.

ASSETS,	$136,198,518.38
Liabilities, including the Reserve on all existing Policies (4 per cent Standard) and Special Reserve, toward the establishment of a 3½ per cent valuation, of . $1,500,000.	109,905,537.82
Total Undivided Surplus	$26,292,980.56
Income	$39,054,943.85
New Assurance written in 1891	233,118,331.00
Outstanding Assurance	804,894,557.00

The Free Tontine policy (the Society's latest form) is UNRESTRICTED as to residence, travel and occupation after one year; INCONTESTABLE after two years, and "NON-FORFEITABLE" after three years.

Claims are paid immediately upon the receipt of satisfactory proofs of death. HENRY B. HYDE, President.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice Pres.

PERDUE & EGLESTON, General Agents, Atlanta, Ga.
Special Agents Atlanta, Ga.: Chas. S. Northen, J J. Meador, J. L. Shuff.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

OUR NEW DRESS GOODS ARE HERE.

Such an array of tints and colors and new designs in figures will hold a lover of artistic beauty like a spell in wonder and admiration. The

PARISIAN EFFECTS

in wool and wool and silk mixed are truly wonderful in their elegance in combination of shadings. The

STYLES ARE DIFFERENT!

from anything ever shown in the market, and the prices are as low and lower. In fact, we have a large variety

IN PARIS SUITS

at prices in reach of all buyers who know the quality and value of imported goods. If you see our stock and want a dress

YOU WILL BUY ONE.

Also we have a large and beautiful line in SILKS for the spring trade just opened. Come this week. Every department is now full and new goods being opened every day.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

HARD WOOD MANTELS,
PLAIN AND FANCY GRATES,
TILE HEARTHS, FACINGS AND VESTIBULES,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
GAS FIXTURES,
—IN—
Brass, Bronze, Copper, Old Iron,
SILVER AND GOLD

At factory prices for next thirty days to make room for Spring stock.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co

Cor. Peachtree and Walton Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

feb 14, sun, tue, fri

A
$25,000,000
COMPANY.

Sells its $10 shares of stock on 48 monthly payments; 6 per cent being the 1st payment and 2 per cent per month thereafter. It makes its large dividends for its stockholders by turning its money over often each year. It loans its money at 8 per cent net on good farm and city property.

"NOTE."

1st. It has no membership fee.
2d. Its stock is nonforfeitable.
3d. Its stockholders have no fines to pay.
4th. No lapses occur to its stockholders.
5th. The company's money is not loaned to its officers.
6th. It makes no discrimination, but loans its money at 8 per cent net to everybody who offers the best of real estate security.
7th. Its stock will participate in the earnings of the company from the 1st day of the month following its issue.
8th. For every $10 paid into the company, a share of full-paid and non-assessable stock is issued to its purchaser.
9th. Why invest your money in little driblets at 4 per cent, when your money can earn (with the most absolute safety) 3 to 4 times that amount by investing it in small amounts in this company?
10th. These are points that all investors will do well to consider.

Send for company's prospectus (with best of references north and south) giving full information. AGENTS WANTED.

North American Deposit and Investment Co.,
11½ South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

-totues21y 2ed3

Central and Southern Department, Louisville, Ky.

J. H. MORTON MORRIS, Manager.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1891, OF THE condition of the

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.
OF AMERICA.
COMMENCED BUSINESS OCTOBER 31ST., 1891.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New York, made to the Governor of the State of Georgia, in pursuance of the Laws of said State.
Principal Office—60 Wall Street, New York.

I.—CAPITAL.

1. Whole amount of capital stock	$ 500,000 00
2. Amount paid up in cash	500,000 00

II.—ASSETS.

	Par Value	Market Value (carried out.)	
3. Stocks and bonds owned absolutely by the company	$2,280,500 00	$ 2,693,428 12	$ 2,693,428 12
5. Cash in the company's principal office		$ 14,177 54	
6. Cash belonging to the company deposited in bank		118,027 82	
7. Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission		143,071 95	
Total cash items (carried out)			$ 275,277 31
9. Amount of interest actually due and accrued and unpaid			89,946 66
10. Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire premiums in course of collection			383 79
Due from other companies for reinsurance			52,101 17
Money advanced account of Queen Ins. Co., of Liverpool			378 23
			34,964 69
Total assets of the company, actual cash market value			$ 3,096,469 76

III.—LIABILITIES.

1. Losses due and unpaid	$ 69,604 06
2. Gross losses in process of adjustment or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses	102,971 47
4. Total amount of claims for losses	$ 172,575 53
5. Deduct reinsurance thereon	12,439 98
6. Net amount of unpaid losses (carried out)	$ 160,135 55
9. Amount of borrowed money	16,788 81
10. The amount of reserve for reinsurance	1,365,115 09
11. All other claims against the company: Due and accrued for salaries, rent, advertising and miscellaneous expenses	14,629 84
Commissions to become due	$ 7,904 05
Drafts not presented at close of business December 31, 1891	6,745 75
	$ 14,649 80
12. Joint stock capital actually paid up in cash	500,000 00
13. Surplus beyond all liabilities	1,035,157 21
14. Total liabilities	$ 3,096,469 76

IV.—INCOME DURING NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER OF THE YEAR 1891.

1. Amount of cash premiums received	$ 312,871 90
Premiums for reinsurances of U. S. and St. John's N. F. business, Queen of Liverpool	1,349,256 91
3. Received for interest	26,120 02
6. Total income actually received during November and December in cash	$ 1,688,248 83

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER OF THE YEAR 1891.

1. Amount of losses paid	$ 96,183 03
3. Amount of expenses paid, including fees, salaries and commissions to agents and officers of the company	81,594 43
4. Paid for state, national and local taxes in this and other states	6,721 13
5. All other payments and expenditures, viz.: General expenses	33,789 08
Total expenditures during November and December of the year in cash	$ 218,287 66

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the Insurance Commissioner.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK—Personally appeared before the undersigned, James A. Macdonald, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the President of the Queen Insurance Company of America, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.
JAMES A. MACDONALD, President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of January, 1892.
T. LIVINGSTONE KENNEDY,
Notary Public, Richmond Co. Certificate filed in N. Y. Co., N. Y.

Name of State Agent—R. A. HANCOCK, Atlanta.
Name of Agent at Atlanta—PERDUE & EGLESTON.

The Queen Insurance Company of America is a new Company, organized in 1891, and began business October 31, 1891. JAMES A. MACDONALD, President.

STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK—I, William J. McKenna, clerk of the city and county of New York, and also clerk of the supreme court for the said city and county, being a court of record, do hereby certify that T. Livingstone Kennedy has filed in the Clerk's office of the County of New York a certified copy of his appointment as Notary Public for the County of Richmond, with his autograph signature, and was, at the time of taking the annexed deposition, duly authorized to take the same. And that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of said Notary Public, and verily believe that the signature to the annexed certificate is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court and county, the 28th day of January, 1892, WM. J. McKENNA, Clerk.

NEW YORK'S VOTE.

An Analysis of the Voting of Twenty-Five Years,

SHOWING THE DEMOCRATIC STRENGTH.

Cleveland Was Not Able to Call It Out,

WHILE MR. HILL ALWAYS SUCCEEDED.

An Interesting Story Showing the Drift of Sentiment in the Empire State and Who Controlled It.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—[Special.]—Early in the present year The New York World interviewed the members of the New York legislature as to their choice of candidates for president. The reply of one gentleman, a democratic state senator, is so pertinent that I quote it, as it serves for an admirable text: "My personal preferences," said he, "however pronounced they might be, would be finally influenced solely by cold-blooded political conditions. It is a cold-blooded proposition, this selecting a candidate."

The merits—personal and political—of a candidate for the presidential nomination are no more the subject of controversy among practical people than his chances of securing the necessary number of votes should he be the party candidate. The newspaper, which at St. Louis in 1876, flung this legend to the breeze: "For President—The Man Who Can Win; For Vice President—The Man Who Can Help Him Win," had a thorough application of the sort of ticket a shrewd and capable political party presents to the country. It being taken for granted that the nominee of the democratic party will be personally and politically unexceptionable, whoever he may be, the question to be decided is: "Can he be elected?"

The southern states, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Indiana cast a majority of the electoral votes. In the last four presidential elections New York held the balance of power, going with us in 1876 and 1884 and against us in 1880 and 1888. She holds the same position now that she has so long held. As her 36 electors, chosen next November shall be democrats or republicans, so will the next president be a democrat or republican. Wiseacres who assert the contrary speak reverently of "democratic Massachusetts," and amuse themselves reckoning up democratic majorities in New Hampshire and Rhode Island. Why it is that in the last four contests the other states looked on while New York made a president, is an interesting question, but it is not worth while discussing it now. The situation will not change this year, no matter how much the most of us dislike it, as I believe we do thoroughly.

One bad thing about this whole business is—and which causes so much difference of opinion—that no one can tell with absolute certainty what sort of a race a candidate will make until he runs it, and then, unfortunately, there is no mode of correcting mistakes, if any have been committed. The only way to do is to light the lamp of experience, and, judging the future by the past—if there is any past available—make the best use of one's judgment in preparing for the future. This is all that any one can do, and it is all that I, not being a prophet, or near kin to one, shall attempt to do.

The democrats of New York nominated Grover Cleveland for governor in 1882. General Henry W. Slocum and Hon. Roswell P. Flower had together about five-sixths of the delegates, but their forces were so equally divided that neither could win, so Mr. Cleveland, then mayor of Buffalo was selected. His majority at the polls was over 192,000, the enormous excess being due to republican dissensions, on account of which over a fourth of the party refused to vote.

He was nominated for president in 1884 and carried New York by 1,047 plurality over Blaine in a total vote of nearly 1,200,000. While this scanty plurality was as effectual as if it had been 50,000, it did not show that the state was democratic with Cleveland as a candidate. Moreover, as it was not disputed that republicans voted for, while democrats voted against, Cleveland, there was much ground for an argument that he lost more democrats than he gained republicans. This was, to some extent, a matter of conjecture, as there was no state ticket in the field with which to make comparisons.

He was inaugurated in March, 1885, and in November, 1888, three years and eight months later, he was again voted for. He lost New York by over 14,000 votes. This time there was a state ticket, there being chosen the same day a governor, lieutenant governor and judge of the court of appeals. The democratic candidates were successful, their pluralities being: Governor David B. Hill 19,171, Lieutenant Governor Edward F. Jones, 22,234, and Judge John C. Gray, 6,425. At this, as well as at the former election, republicans supported Cleveland who opposed the democratic state ticket, but these were offset, and it is believed more than offset by democrats who voted the state ticket and not for Cleveland. The latter, who bravely carried the state in 1884, lost it, after being three and a half years president, by a substantial plurality in 1888, though the three other democrats, the same day voted for, were elected. This is the fact.

Some of Cleveland's friends insist that the supporters of the democratic state ticket, and notably for Governor Hill, voted for Harrison in exchange for republican votes for Hill. If this was true, pertinent comment would seem to be that democrats who did such a thing once would be perfectly willing to do it over again as effectively for the same candidate. But the statement is not true, and it is idle to speculate about it.

The majority to either party in New York at any election is the difference between the aggregate democratic majorities in the five counties south of the Harlem river—New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond—and the aggregate republican majorities in the remaining fifty-five counties north of the Harlem river. The table appended shows these majorities in every year since 1866, except in 1890, when there was no officer voted for.

Let every believer in Mr. Cleveland's popularity in New York study these figures:

		Below Harlem River. DEM.	Above Harlem River. REP.	State.
1867	Secretary of state	78,327	31,297	47,030 D
1868	President	74,518	64,518	10,000 D
1869	Secretary of state	52,106	31,865	20,241 D
1870	Governor	68,056	34,960	33,096 D
1871	Secretary of state	38,073	56,980	18,907 R
1872	President	25,500	78,989	53,490 R
1873	Secretary of state	37,652	27,759	9,883 D
1874	Governor	57,621	7,304	50,317 D
1875	Secretary of state	40,819	25,308	14,510 D
1876	President	76,853	44,111	32,742 D
1877	Secretary of state	42,827	30,563	11,264 D
1878	Judge court appeals	43,837	78,498	34,661 R
1879	Lieut. governor	63,476	63,766	290 R
1880	President	54,006	75,039	21,033 R
1881	Secretary of state	40,375	53,397	13,022 R
1882	Governor	125,409	67,445 D	192,854 D
1883	Comptroller	50,533	34,213	16,320 D
1884	President	63,238	62,191	1,047 D
1885	Governor	60,405	49,271	11,134 D
1886	Judge court appeals	67,310	59,492	7,818 D
1887	Secretary of state	64,284	47,207	17,077 D
1888	President	71,036	85,409	14,374 R
1888	Governor	85,319	66,148	19,171 D
1889	Secretary of state	74,763	54,136	20,527 D
1891	Governor	79,601	31,664	47,937 D

In these elections, in twenty-four different years, the democrats have been successful in eighteen and the republicans in only six.

The state has gone democratic at every state election for the last ten years.

Mr. Hill became governor in January, 1885. Since then, the people have elected thirty-one state officers, every one of whom was a democrat.

Since January, 1885, Mr. Cleveland is the only democrat, out of 32 democratic candidates, who failed to carry the state of New York at a general election.

The democratic majority in 1887 was 17,000; in 1888 (governor), 19,000 and in 1889 it was 20,000, a very small difference in so large a vote. From 1887 to 1888, democratic and republican majorities increased below and above the river: democratic, 21,000; republican, 19,000. From 1888 to 1889 they fell off. Democratic below the river, nearly 11,000; republican above the river, 12,000. These changes appear to be perfectly natural, but let us inspect the Cleveland-Harrison vote. From 1887 to 1888 the democratic (Cleveland) majority below the river increased, not quite 7,000, while the republican (Harrison) majority north of the river increased over 38,000, a net republican gain of over 31,000.

No such republican gains were before recorded, except in the Tweed year of 1871, the Greeley year of 1872, and the greenback year of 1878.

The democratic majority in the state is growing. Secretary Rice had more to his credit in 1889 than did Secretary Cook in 1887. Governor Hill had 8,000 more plurality in 1888 than in 1885, and Governor Flower tops them all.

The only exception—the glaring exception—is the Harrison-Cleveland vote of 1888, and if it be a party vote, all these other returns are not party votes. If Cleveland polled the party vote in 1888, then every other democratic candidate for ten years past in New York polled more than the party vote.

Every one of the thirty-one successful democrats since January, 1885—to go back no farther—obtained more than the party vote when he won, or else Grover Cleveland received less than the party vote in 1888 when he lost. Either Cleveland was the rule and all these various candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, judge, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general, and so on, were exceptions, or they were the rule, and Cleveland the one solitary exception. As an exception is supposed to be something left out of the operation of a general rule, the conclusion seems irresistible that the general rule of democratic victories in a democratic state applied when these thirty-one gentlemen were elected, and that it didn't work when Cleveland was defeated.

The statement is occasionally made that Cleveland was defeated in New York city, and again that the mishap occurred in Brooklyn. The returns show that neither assertion is true. If he had run as well as Governor Hill in the five counties south of the river he would still have been behind Harrison in the state.

Cleveland was beaten in the fifty-five counties north of the Harlem river. He could not keep the republican majority in these counties within any reasonable limit. Harrison's majority in this section was larger than any republican ever received in the state of New York. It was more than 6,000 larger than Grant got in his one-sided race against Greeley, which was itself a figure so amazing that no republican ever expected to reach it, and no one is likely to have it again for the next twenty-five years, if ever. No democrat who ever ran for office in New York fared so badly as did Cleveland in 1888 in the country counties.

On the other hand, the majority against Hill in the country was not quite 4,000 larger than the majority against Cleveland in 1884, while his majority below the river was over 22,000 more than Cleveland's in 1884. Take away the Harrison-Cleveland vote and it would never occur to any one that Hill's vote and majority were anything but normal.

A cursory examination of the 1888 returns show that both Governor Hill and Lieutenant Governor Jones ran ahead of President Cleveland in four-fifths of the counties of the state.

I have made comparisons in 1,130 election districts in every county in New York—all I could reach—and I find that Hill ran ahead of Cleveland in 685 and they were tied in 69, leaving only 375 in which Cleveland led Hill.

When Mayor Cleveland was elected governor, his home was, as it had been for very many years, in Buffalo, Erie county. That county gave Blaine 1,390 majority in 1884, and Harrison 2,069 majority in 1888, both times over Cleveland. Hill carried it by 5,039 votes in 1888 and Flower beat Fassett there 1,280 votes in 1891.

When Governor Cleveland was elected president his residence had been for two years in Albany, Albany county. That county is democratic, but the majorities for Cleveland in 1884 and 1888 are smaller than the democratic majorities in 1883, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, (governor) 1889, 1890, (congressman) or 1891.

Is not the weight of evidence—these "cold-blooded" figures—decidedly against the popularity of Cleveland in New York? May we not go farther and say that these official figures are consistent with his personal unpopularity in New York—the one state which must be democratic—and inconsistent with any other reasonable hypothesis? Is not his want of popularity proven beyond a reasonable doubt?

He barely won in 1884. With the prestige and patronage of the presidential office he lost in 1888. The recent conduct of his friends at home justifies the belief that he is much weaker proportionately in 1892 than he was in 1888, and that the majority against him in New York this year would be much larger than it was four years ago, should the democratic party, in its unwisdom, make him a candidate for the third time. HENRY JONES.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

October Term, 1891—Order of Circuits, with the Number of Cases Undisposed Of.

Chattahoochee	25	Southern	1
Pataula	4	Oconee	13
Southwestern	10	Brunswick	10
Albany	6		

Proceedings Yesterday.

Arguments were heard in the case of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company vs, the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company. from Fulton. Hoke Smith and Erwin & Cobb, for plaintiffs in error. J. B. Cumming, George Hillyer an Bryan Cumming, contra.

Adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

It is not theory but fact—that Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the weak strong. A fair trial will convince you of its merit.

SURRY OF EAGLES NEST

By John Esten Cooke.

This celebrated book has been out of print up to three years ago, and what few copies could be obtained sold readily for $10 and $15 per copy and even more, so great was the anxiety of the public to possess a copy of this great novel. It was then republished as a subscription book and sold at $2 per copy until an immense edition was exhausted.

The publishers then determined to print a paper edition, knowing that there could be several hundred thousand copies more sold at this popular price than in the $2 edition. It has been placed at the remarkably low price of 50 cents, or will be sent for 55 cents postpaid to any address. For sale by John M. Miller, opera house block, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. feb 17—dlm

Bill Arp's New Book,

350 pp., striking illustrations, elegant binding, gilt lettering. All his best writings are in this book. Have you subscribed? You want to. The price is $1.50, postpaid. Send the amount to The Constitution. dec30-tf

RIGHT AT HOME.

The "Battle of Atlanta" Being Re-Enacted Here.

A WONDERFULLY REALISTIC EXHIBITION

Which Is Worth Every Atlantian's Study. The Story of That Fight as It Is Being Related.

The battle of Atlanta. How the veterans remember it, how many times has young Atlanta heard the story of the terrible struggle that was once waged about this fair city. It is a tale that loses none of its interest in the telling.

The story is being told over again in Atlanta—most graphically told. And it is being told in a way that is sure to delight everybody who sees it.

The idea of getting up a picture of this important battle was conceived by Mr. Theodore Davis, who was at the time of the battle a special correspondent and artist for Harper's. He was with Sherman in his march through Georgia and drew his painting mainly from sketches made at the time. In 1884 he engaged Professors Lohr, Lorens and Hayney, all of Le psic, Germany. They came over to this country for the express purpose of painting this battle. To secure more correct ideas of the general topography of the country, they came here in 1884 and erected a tower thirty feet high in front of the chemical works of Colonel G. W. Scott on the Georgia railroad. They sketched from the top of it, and then having secured a correct idea of the position of the hills, carefully marked out the positions that the various troops held. Then they went to Milwaukee, where the only cycloramic studio in this country is located, and began their labors.

And they have succeeded most gloriously in not only giving the world a good battle picture, but a historically perfect one.

A Confederate Victory.

There is one feature of this painting that alone will make it more interesting to southerners than any other one in existence, and that is, it is a battle in which the confederate soldiers are shown in the moment of victory. It gives justice to the southern valor that was ever shown in the face of the enemy.

As you emerge from the stairs you are carried back a quarter of a century. One can almost hear the shriek of shot, bursting of shells and of clashing blades; so realistic are the horses that you expect at any moment to hear their death cries.

Glimpses of Atlanta Then.

Beginning at the Georgia railroad on the west the visitor walks around to the right and sees just beyond Edgewood the spire of the Second Baptist church and Markham rolling mills and a general view of the city as it was then. In the center are Hardee and his men. They stretch in a long line over to where Captain Howell's famous battery stand; he is supported by Anderson, of Hawkinsville with his battery.

In the foreground is De Gress's battery, which the shouting "rebs" have captured and turned against its late owners. Near by is the old Hurt place, around which is Mercer's corps, sent by Logan to try to recover the lost guns. They are led by General Manago, on a powerful bay horse, that prances and rears as the "rebel yell" strikes his ears. They made several desperate efforts to recapture their guns, but were finally driven off.

Next comes Logan, who has just succeeded McPherson, on a black horse. He is waving his hat and urging his men on. He is followed by De Gress, upon whose face is portrayed the keenest agony at his loss of the best battery in the army of the Tennessee. Logan's staff follows.

In the distance is Sherman on his horse, and attended by his staff. Near them is Colonel Tom Howard's house, known as the old distillery place. In an ambulance lies the body of General McPherson. It is General Sherman's headquarters.

Lower down the hill is Wells S. Jones's brigade supporting Mercer's. Across the field is a "field hospital" with the surgeons at work. Far off to the right, along the Georgia railroad, is a cloud of dust—it rises from Wheeler's cavalry flanking the federals. High up in the air are the shells bursting, and off to the left are seen the batteries firing them. Across the railroad track is General A. J. Lightburn making a short talk to his men before coming into action. In front of them are several brigades of federals in hopeless confusion. They are running away from the impetuous charge of Hardee's men. One of

The Most Striking Features

is the charge of John C. Brown's brigade across the open field of Bald hill. They are running right up to the muzzles of Leggett's division, who are securely entrenched behind a line of splendidly made breastworks, besides having a fringe of very thick woods to fall back on. The confederates are losing heavily, but at last succeeded in taking Leggett's works and holding them all night. Many of our vets who were in this fight declare it to be a perfectly truthful account of their positions.

Mr. Atkinson, who is always on the stage, will give any information desired in regard to the battle, and he is remarkably well up in its history, and tells many interesting stories of incidents in the fight.

The Story of Two Brothers.

He calls attention to a group of federals, of Mercer's corps, who are firing from behind a fence. In their midst lies a severely wounded confederate; by his side is a federal who is supporting his head and trying to relieve his sufferings by giving him water. They are Joe and Henry Carter, of Newton, Ga. When the war broke out Joe enlisted in the southern army, while Henry cast his fortunes with the federals. They had not met in three years, and now they have met, not as foemen, hilt to hilt, but as brothers.

This is necessarily only a meager account of the points of interest. The cyclorama was formally opened yesterday and all day there was a large attendance. This "Battle of Atlanta" promises to be very popular.

HE IS IN IT.

Mr. H. H. Jackson Arrested—Here Is Another Sensation.

Late yesterday afternoon Mr. H. H. Jackson, of the real estate firm of Jackson & Bass, 80 Peachtree street, was arrested, and for the time being here was considerable excitement and trouble to get at the facts of the case.

He is a young man well known, and has heretofore enjoyed a good reputation. For some years he was connected with the telephone office in the capacity of assistant manager. But since then it has not been generally known where he was, or what he was doing. For several months he has been seen on the streets—or the street cars—in his buggy, and oftentimes walking, and in nearly every section of the city. No one knew except those whom he was talking to what his business was, but it has at last transpired that he was looking up property for sale and those wishing to buy, and in this way it has become known that by his energetic work and deep study of human nature he has gotten a large list of property and secured Colonel N. H. Bass, of Rome, Ga., an old real estate man and excellent trader, to assist him in handling the business. By this means it appears they are about ready to lead the spring trade in real estate, and all who wish to sell property at a bargain and those who desire to purchase should remember and call at their office, as the arrest will likely detain Mr. Jackson there for some time. His friends will no doubt do all they can to assist him.

Dr. Sloan's 25c Liniment cures Rheumatism. All druggists.

Bill Arp.

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Bottom Prices.



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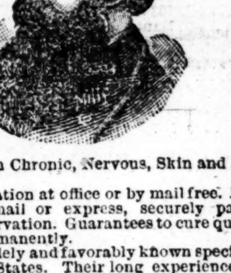
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The most widely and favorably known specialists in the United States. Their long experience, remarkable skill and universal success in the treatment and cure of Nervous, Chronic and Surgical Diseases, entitle these eminent physicians to the full confidence of the afflicted everywhere. They guarantee:

A CERTAIN AND POSITIVE CURE for the awful effects of early vice and the numerous evils that follow in its train.

PRIVATE, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES speedily, completely and permanently cured.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND SEXUAL DISORDERS yield readily to their skillful treatment.

HYDROCELE AND VARICOCELE permanently and successfully cured in every case.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Night Emissions, Decayed Faculties, Female Weakness and all delicate disorders peculiar to either sex positively cured, as well as all functional disorders that result from youthful folly or the excess of mature years.

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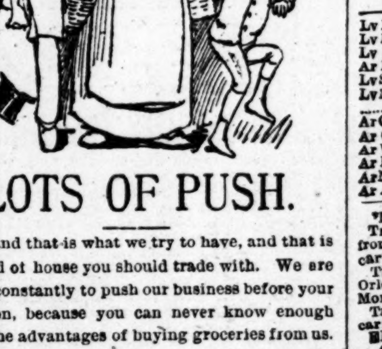
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N. S. PENNINGTON, Traffic Manager. jan1—d3m

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Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.			
*No.3, from Savannah	7 45 am	*No. 2, to Savannah	7 20 am
*No. 11, from Macon	11 30 am	*No. 12, to Macon	4 10 pm
*No.1, from Savannah	7 38 pm	*No. 4, to Savannah	7 00 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.			
From Nashville*	7 00 am	To Nashville*	8 10 am
From Kingston*	9 35 am	To Chattanooga*	1 35 pm
From Chat'n'ga*	1 45 pm	To Kingston	4 10 pm
From Nashville*	6 40 pm	To Nashville*	7 40 pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.			
From Selma*	7 05 am	To Opelika*	7 00 am
From West Point	11 39 am	To Montgomery*	4 15 pm
From Montg'm'y*	12 05 pm	To West Point	5 05 pm
From Opelika*	6 00 pm	To Selma*	11 15 pm
GEORGIA RAILROAD.			
From Augusta*	6 30 am	To Augusta*	8 00 am
From Covington	7 50 am	To Decatur	8 55 am
From Decatur	9 55 am	To Clarkston	12 10 pm
From Augusta*	1 00 pm	To Augusta*	2 45 pm
From Clarkston	1 55 pm	To Clarkston	3 15 pm
From Clarkston	4 35 pm	To Covington	6 20 pm
From Augusta*	6 45 pm	To Augusta*	11 15 pm
PIEDMONT AIR-LINE. (RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.)			
From Lula	7 50 am	To Washington*	8 00 am
From Wash'gton*	11 20 am	To Washington*	12 25 pm
From Wash'gton*	4 05 pm	To Lula	4 30 pm
From Wash'gton*	10 45 pm	To Washington*	7 50 pm
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R. (GEORGIA PACIFIC DIVISION.)			
From Greenville*	6 30 am	To Tallapoosa:	2:00 pm
From Tallapoosa:	8 40 am	To Birmingham*	4:10 pm
From Tallapoosa:	10 30 am	To Tallapoosa:	5:00 pm
From Birm'g'm*	12 15 pm	To Greenville*	11:05 pm
EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA R'Y.			
No. 11. From Cincinnati	3 41 am	No.11. For Ja'k'v'e and St. A'g'stine	3 55 am
No. 14. From St. Aug'st'e & Jacksonville	8 35 am	No.14. For B'gh'm and Ch'tanooga	7 40 am
No. 16. F'm Mac'n.	12 15 pm	No. 16. For Mem. and Cincinnati	1 20 pm
No. 15. Fr'm Mem. Cin. and Chat	2 42 pm	No. 15. For Macon	3 45 pm
No. 13. From Bir-m'gh'm, Chattanooga and Rome	6 45 pm	No. 13. For Sav'h and St. A'g'stine	7 00 pm
No. 12. From Ja'k-s'nv'le, Sav'h and Br'sw'k con'ct'ns for Atlanta and points beyond	10 40 pm	No. 12. For Cinc'i, with con'ct'ns at Chat. and Cin'ti with diverging lines	10 55 pm
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.			
From F't Valley*	10 40 am	To Fort Valley*	3 00 pm

*Daily. ‡Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO. the most direct line and best route to Montgomery New Orleans. Texas and the Southwest.

The following schedule in effect January 11, 1892.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No. 56 Daily except Sunday.	No. 54 Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	11 15 pm	5 05 pm	7 00 am
Ar Newnan	5 32 pm	12 51 am	6 48 pm	8 30 am
Ar LaGrange	6 32 pm	2 07 am	8 00 pm	9 35 am
Ar W Point	6 57 pm	2 42 am	8 55 pm	10 03 am
Ar Opelika	7 40 pm	3 32 am		10 52 am
Ar Columbus				12 05 noon
Ar Motgomry	9 25 pm	6 00 am		
Ar Pensacola	5 15 am	1 10 pm		
Ar Mobile	3 15 am	12 10 pm		
Ar N Orleans	7 45 am	4 45 pm		
Ar HoustnTex	9 45 pm	7 07 am		
TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT				
Lv Mongomry	9 35 pm	8 05 am		
Ar Selma	11 20 pm	10 10 am		

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.	No. 57*	No. 55. Daily.
Lv New Orleans	7 45 am	8 25 pm		
Lv Mobile	1 05 pm	1 07 ngt		
Lv Pensacola		11 30 pm		
Ar Montgomery	7 55 pm	7 30 am		
Lv Selma	4 10 pm			
Lv Montgomery	12 15 am	6 20 am		
Ar Columbus	12 05 pm	12 05 am		11 45 am
Ar Opelika	2 40 am	8 23 am		2 05 pm
Ar West Point	3 33 am	9 10 am	8 00 am	2 51 pm
Ar LaGrange	4 08 am	9 35 am	8 35 am	3 27 pm
Ar Newnan	5 22 am	10 41 am	9 50 am	4 37 pm
Ar Atlanta	7 05 am	12 05 pm	11 30 am	6 02 pm

*Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 50 carries Pullman vestibule sleeper from Washington to New Orleans, and vestibule dining car from Washington to Montgomery.

Train 53 carries Pullman vestibule sleeper from New Orleans to Washington, and vestibule dining car from Montgomery to Washington.

Train No. 52 carries Pullman drawing room buffet car from Atlanta to New Orleans.

EDM. L. TYLER, General Manager. R. E. LUTZ, Traffic Manager.
JOHN A. GEE, Asst. Gen'l Pass Agt.

MONON ROUTE

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RY. CO.

Are you going to Chicago, or any point in the northwest via Chicago? If so, ask your ticket agent for tickets via Louisville. Or via Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon positively the only line running Pullman vestibuled trains, electric lighted, steam heated, with magnificent dining cars and compartment sleeping cars.

W. H. McDOEL, General Manager. JAMES BARKER, Gen. Pass. Agent. april-d1y

Richmond and Danville.

Company, operating the Central Railroad of Georgia. Time card in effect January 24, 1892.

Solid train Atlanta to Jacksonville, with Pullman Sleeping Cars through without change.

Atlanta to Florida.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 12
Lv Atlanta	7 20 am	7 10 pm	4 10 pm
Ar Griffin	8 44 am	8 42 pm	5 20 pm
Ar Macon Junc	10 30 am	10 40 pm	7 55 pm
Ar Macon	10 35 am	10 55 pm	8 10 pm
Lv Macon	10 20 am		8 25 pm
Lv Macon Junc	10 35 am		8 33 pm
Ar Albany	2 55 pm		12 40 am
Ar Thomasville	6 35 pm		
Ar Waycross			5 00 am
Ar Brunswick			7 15 am
Ar Jacksonville			7 45 am

JACKSONVILLE TO ATLANTA.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 11
Lv Jacksonville			7 55 pm
Lv Brunswick			7 35 pm
Lv Waycross			10 35 pm
Lv Thomasville			
Ar Albany			2 10 am
Ar Macon			6 30 am
Lv Macon	3 40 pm	3 45 am	7 40 am
Ar Griffin	6 00 pm	6 00 am	9 53 am
Ar Atlanta	7 25 pm	7 45 am	11 30 am

ATLANTA, SAVANNAH AND JACKSONVILLE.

SOUTHWARD. No. 2	No. 4		NORTHWARD. No. 1	No. 3
7 20 am	7 10 pm	Lv Atlanta Ar	7 35 pm	7 45 am
8 44 am	8 42 pm	Lv Griffin Ar	6 00 pm	6 00 am
11 56 am	11 15 pm	Lv Macon	3 20 pm	3 25 am
6 30 pm	6 30 am	Ar Savannah Lv	7 10 am	8 10 pm
7 45 am	12 00 pm	Ar J'cks'nv'e Lv	7 15 pm	1 00 pm

Palace sleeping cars on Nos. 3 and 4 between Atlanta and Savannah; Pullman, Savannah and Jacksonville.

ATLANTA TO COLUMBUS VIA GRIFFIN.	No. 2	No. 12
Lv. Atlanta	7 20 am	4 10 pm
Ar Griffin	8 44 am	5 50 pm
Lv Griffin	9 00 am	6 10 pm
Ar Columbus	11 50 am	9 20 pm

Through coach between Atlanta and Columbus on No. 1 and 12.

SUBURBAN TRAINS—(Daily except Sunday.)

	am	am	pm	pm	pm	pm
Leave Atlanta	6 45	8 15	1 00	3 00	6 00	7 45
RETURNING.	am	am	pm	pm	pm	pm
Leave Hapeville	6 00	7 25	9 00	2 10	4 00	6 45

SUNDAY SCHEDULE.

Leave Atlanta	3 00 pm	6 00 pm	7 45 pm
RETURNING.			
Leave Hapeville	2 10 pm	4 00 pm	6 45 pm

All trains above run daily.

W. H. GREEN, Gen. Manager Atlanta.
SOL HAAS, Traffic Manager, Atlanta.
V. E. McBEE, Gen. Supt., Savannah.
J. L. TAYLOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., Atlanta.
S. H. HARDWICK, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., Savannah, Ga.
A. A. VERNOY, Pass. Agent, Atlanta

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ERNEST C. KONTZ. BEN J. CONYERS.
KONTZ & CONYERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Rooms 29-33 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.

WM. A. HAYGOOD. R. O. LOVETT. CHAS. H. PLYER.
HAYGOOD, LOVETT & PLYER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
17½ Peachtree Street.

L. B. WHEELER & W. T. DOWNING,
ARCHITECTS, ATLANTA, GA.
Office fourth floor Chamberlin & Boynton building corner Whitehall and Hunter streets. Take elevator.

LESUEUR & RUNGE,
ARCHITECTS,
Room 41, Old Capitol Building, Atlanta, Ga.
sept1-1y

B. H. & C. D. HILL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Rooms 14, 15 and 16, Old Capitol.
Telephone 489.

G. L. NORRMAN,
Architect,
Old Capitol Building,
Atlanta, Ga. 1y

HUGH V. WASHINGTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Macon Ga.,
Special attention to commercial claims, damages, corporation laws and matters of real estate in state and federal courts. sep2—6m

JAMES K. HINES. THOS. B. FELDER, JR.
(Late Judge Sup. Court Mid. Ct.)
HINES & FELDER,
Attorneys at Law,
aug 27-1y Room 33, Fitten Building

DANIEL W. ROUNTREE,
COUNSELOR AT LAW,
70 and 71 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Telephone 1030. Georgia reports bought, sold and exchanged. 1 yr

THOMAS J. LEFTWICH,
LAWYER,
43 Gate City Bank, Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN W. AVERY.
Attorney at Law
Office: 9½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.
Special attention given to the collection of claims

T. H. HUZZA, M. D., PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
2½ Marietta St., over Jacobs' Pharmacy.
Hours: 10 to 1; 5 to 7. Telephone 185.
Night Calls at Office.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

AT THE STATEHOUSE.

A Dull, Drowsy Day at Georgia's State Capitol.

NEARLY ALL THE OFFICES CLOSED.

A Pardon Granted—The Encampment Site Surveyed—Those Georgia Insurance Companies.

It was a quiet day in the offices of the state over at the capitol yesterday.

Washington's birthday was observed by nearly all of the statehouse men, and all the offices were closed except the governor's and the agricultural department.

Governor Northen spent the day reading letters and attending to such minor business as came in during the day. He had several applications for pardons and devoted sufficient time to them to give them a thorough and satisfactory study.

Pardon was granted in the case of Burt Dowdell, who was sent to the chaingang in Muscogee for twelve months for running a blind tiger and selling whisky without license. It appears that Dowdell has, since he was sent to the chaingang, contracted a very bad case of dropsy, which the doctors say threatens to prove fatal within a few months. For reasons of this kind, Governor Northen granted the pardon.

The Georgia Insurance Companies.

Several days ago the dyspeptic auditor of Indiana published a list of insurance companies in the newspapers which he termed his black list, saying the companies had paid no taxes to that state, and were for that reason black listed.

An answer to this attack on the Georgia companies was made by Mr. Kimbell, who represents the Columbus, Ga., Home. In that answer it was shown that his company was doing no business in the state of Indiana, and for that reason had no cause to pay taxes in that state. He took the auditor to task for thus denouncing his company without cause.

The Macon company attacked also objected to the attack in strong terms when it was seen in THE CONSTITUTION.

The other Georgia company so injudiciously advertised to the world is the Atlanta Home of this city.

The books in the comptroller general's office of Georgia show that so far from being in a bad way, these companies are far above the average company doing business in this part of the southern states.

Lieutenant Satterlee's Survey.

Lieutenant Satterlee, assistant adjutant general, has made a complete survey of the encampment site down at Griffin, and has a pretty drawing of the grounds.

He and Adjutant General A. J. West will begin this week preparing for the work of building the barracks, and arranging every detail of the encampment that is to begin May 17th.

The enterprising people of plucky little Griffin will have a force of forty or fifty hands at work on the buildings without delay, and everything promises to give the encampment a grand send-off from the outset.

It is not what its proprietors say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that makes it sell, and has given it such a firm and lasting hold upon the confidence of the people.

THINKS WELL OF IT.

Congressman Carlton on the North American Deposit and Investment Company.

Ex-Congressman H. H. Carlton, of Athens, writes the following letter concerning the North American Deposit and Investment Company, of Dubuque, Ia., which, with an authorized capital of $25,000,000, has established, for the purpose of organizing this section, a general southern headquarters in Atlanta, with Vice President Isaac Bates in charge, at No. 11½ South Broad street:

ATHENS, Ga., February 13, 1892.—Mr. Isaac Bates, Vice President North American Deposit and Investment Company, My Dear Sir: Under the plan set forth in the prospectus and charter of your company I believe that millions of dollars of the stock of your company can be sold in the southern states mentioned therein. I am further persuaded that the money arising from the sale of said stock can be loaned out in said states on the very best of real estate securities at from 25 to 40 per cent of their cash value, thereby giving your company full and safe margins on each dollar so loaned. Your rate of interest being only 8 per cent without commission, etc., will bring to you the best of loans and borrowers, while the profits you make by investing and reinvesting the money obtained through the sales of your stock, will, insure large dividends to the investors. I see no reason, therefore, why your business, with proper management, should not be built up in these southern states to immense proportions. I am yours most respectfully, H. H. CARLTON.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began by thinking well of." *Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* Sold only in boxes.

Books of subscription are now open for stock in the new series of the Hibernia Building and Loan Association. P. F. Clarke, Secretary and Treasurer, at Capital City Bank. feb 17 1 mo

BALLARD HOUSE.

A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtree Street.

One of the best and most convenient hotels in the city is the Ballard house. Its location is just opposite the governor's mansion. It has suites and single rooms. Every convenience. The choicest fare. jan29-dly

Bill Arp

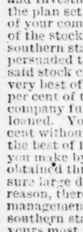
Bill Arp's new book, 350 pp., striking illustrations, elegant binding, gilt lettering. All his best writings are in this book. Have you subscribed? You want to. Price $1.50, postpaid. Send the amount to The Constitution. dec30-tf

TO MARDI GRAS.

Excursion to New Orleans and Mobile via A. and W. P. and L. and N. Railroads.

The Atlanta and West Point and Louisville and Nashville railroads will sell tickets February 25th to February 29th inclusive at one fare round trip. Account mardi gras, March 1st. Good to return till March 15th. Through trains leave Atlanta at 4:15 p. m. and 11:15 p. m. See your tickets read via Montgomery and Mobile. Fred D. Bush, D. P. A., L. and N. R. R. John A. Gee, A. G. P. A., A. and W. P. R. R. feb10d-20t.

A BURGLAR



requires courage, but imitators have the qualities of a burglar without his courage. JOHANN HOFF'S Malt Extract is so popular that it has been imitated. See that the signature of "JOHANN HOFF" is on the neck of every bottle. Eisner & Mendelsen Co., sole agents, 6 Barclay st., New York.

Guarantee Company of North America and United States Guarantee Company.

If you are required to give a bond for the honest and faithful performance of your duties in a position of trust, you must either obtain two or more sureties from among your friends, or apply to a guarantee company. Which will you do?

CHARLES. C. THORN,
Room 30, Old Capitol.
nov 11-dly fri sun tues

Mardi Gras—New Orleans and Mobile March 1, 1892.

The Richmond and Danville railroad, operating the Central Railroad of Georgia and Georgia Pacific division, will sell tickets February 25th to 29th inclusive at one fare for the round trip, good to return until March 15th. For sleeping car reservations and further information address A. A. Vernoy, passenger agent, or H. H. Kelley, ticket agent, 8 and 10 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga. feb11-3t-mon tues wed

Subscribe for stock in the new series of the Hibernia Building and Loan Association. Books now open at Capital City Bank. P. F. Clarke, Secretary and Treasurer. dlm

DIGGING FOR GOLD.

Two Mines That Will Add to the Wealth of Lincoln County.

LINCOLNTON, Ga., February 21.—[Special.]—In a short time two gold mines in this county will be actively worked. Mr. D. W. Sale has leased the old Sale mine, between Goshen and Danburg, and will go to mining at once. He has employed a Mr. Cox, an experienced miner from Alabama, and the work will begin at an early day. Mr. Sale was in town last Monday drawing up the papers, etc. The Sale mine was worked years ago by Mr. Stevenson, Dr. Lane and Mr. Chenault, and a great deal of gold has been taken out of it. Mr. W. N. Merceir, of Augusta, has sold a half interest in the Magruder mine, near Grave mountain, to C. S. McBride, of Atlanta, for $12,500, and the deed has been recorded in the office of the clerk of court of this county. He has also made a conditional sale of the other half interest in the mine to Christian Wahl, of Chicago, for $12,500, the deed to be made by the 1st of next January. We are told the new owners intend to begin work at once. They will put in improved machinery, and will have a large force of hands at work by the 1st of April. These two enterprises will do a great deal of good to Lincoln county.

More Reason Than Rhyme.

From The Crawfordville, Ga., Democrat.

If we would raise more corn,
Let the third party alone,
And give all of our time to the farm,
We would have a plenty of meat,
And though cotton might be cheap,
The old bailiffs would do us no harm.

The claims of Salvation Oil are more than substantiated by its almost miraculous cures.

The surest and quickest way to get cured of a cold is by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

SYRUP of FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

G. W. ADAIR,

AUCTIONEER

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—BY VIRTUE of an order of the court of ordinary of said county granted at the January term, 1892, will be sold before the courthouse door of said county on the 1st Tuesday in March, 1892, within the legal hours of sale the following property, to-wit: Two houses and lots situated in Atlanta, Ga. No. 1 commencing at the southwest corner of Davis and Spencer streets, running west along the south side of Spencer street fifty (50) feet, more or less and extending back same south one hundred and three (103) feet, more or less, and known as No. 204 Davis st. and part of Pound Hill. No. 2, commencing two hundred (200) feet, more or less, from Ira st. on the south side of Richardson st. and running thence west fifty (50) feet, more or less, and extending back same width one hundred and thirty-eight (138) feet more or less to Pat Owen's property and known as No. 19 Richardson street. Also one share and $97 towards another share of Central Bank Block Association stock. Sold for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. Terms half cash, balance six and twelve months, 8 per cent interest. S. J. RAMSON, Administratrix.
feb 2-9-16-23 mar 1.

FOR SALE.

A Desirable Home, No 313 Peachtree St.

LOT 74 FEET FRONT, RUNNING THROUGH to Ivy. Ten-room house, with all modern improvements; one of the most desirable locations in the city. Call and examine it.
feb5 1m fri sun tues.

P. S. B. FORD & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AGENTS,

60 MARIETTA ST.

We have friends who wish us to make investments for them in the city of Atlanta, and are willing to leave it exclusively to our judgment. Now, those that have property to sell at fair prices we would be glad to have them list it with us, and we guarantee no discriminations in our dealings. feb19,3m tues fri sun real es pg

Roberts & Lampkin, 14 S. Broad Street, Next to Corner Alabama Street.

$1,900—New 2-story house; large lot; easy terms; bargain.
$850—3-r house, Mills street.
$1,600—4-r house, Alexander street; beautiful.
$3,000—7-r house, large lot, near Whitehall street.
$3,500—6-r house; new, nice, large lot; Cain street.
$7,500—Elegant north side residence; 2-story.
$7,000—Elegant south side residence; 2-story.
$800—50x120; vacant; Fort street.
$1,450—45x190, Merritts avenue.
$35 front foot for Jackson street and Boulevard lots; bargain, if taken at once.
$1,200—50x190, elevated lot near Boulevard.
400 acres 20 miles from Atlanta on railroad for $4,750, with good improvements; cheap.
Fine residences on Peachtree, Washington and Forest avenue.
5 acres 2¼ miles from carshed on electric line, $700 per acre.
55 acres at Vinings, fronting R. R., $35 per acre.
$6,000—40-room hotel at Stone Mountain; cost $25,000; big opportunity for the right man.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY STOCK.

The stock of the Hollywood Cemetery Company is on sale at our office.

Remember, the purchaser of a share of the stock can have their own selection of a lot at a cost of

ONLY $12.50 !

by taking stock now and making the selection of the lot between January 1, 1892, and January 1, 1893. The stock is

BEING RAPIDLY TAKEN.

Do not let so important a matter pass you.

GOLDSMITH'S

Real Estate Agency, No. 8 South Broad St., next door Atlanta Journal Office.

D. O. STEWART. D. N. BYRL

D. O. STEWART & CO.,

REAL ESTATE.

No. 36 N. Broad St.

$3,000 for elegant lot 45x185, old 8-room house, two blocks from Kimball house. Good bargain.
$4,200 for three 3-room houses on lot 104x185, near Forest ave. Lot high and dry.
$5,000 for 7-room (new) house, the prettiest cottage in the city; lot 45x200; side alley; elegant front veranda, 2 doors opening in the finest 8-foot hall clear through; water and gas; beautiful shade trees; easy terms; near Peachtree.
$1,500 for nice 6-room house, close in, on large lot.
$4,750 for a beautiful 7-room house, close to Peachtree st.; water and gas; lot 55x200; side alley; fine neighborhood; $1,200 cash, balance one to five years.
$5,000 for 7-room house, (two story) new, well finished; water and gas; all modern conveniences; lot 40x160 to an alley; Pryor st.; easy terms.
$3,700 for 7-room house, Pryor st.; close in; lot 50x210.
We disposed of several nice places last week. If you have property at a bargain bring it in and we can dispose of it. D. O. STEWART & CO.

Hampton & Herman, Real Estate and Investment Brokers, 2 South Broad Street.

We are now offering the following at prices that mean business: A 3-room house and lot, 50x200, Humphries street; this will be sold at a sacrifice. Also 7 lots on Windsor street; terms $50 cash, balance $10 per month; no interest. $25 front foot for a beautiful Jackson street lot. $800 for 2-room house on Tumlim street; very easy terms. If you wish a large block, just opposite Inman Park, on Ga. R. R., come and see us, and we will give you a big bargain. Carriage always on hand to show property. Telephone 426. Hampton & Herman.

A. J. WEST. H. F. WEST.

A. J. WEST & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

16 Pryor Street, - - - - Kimball House.

Choicest vacant lots on Peachtree street, $100 per front foot.
Choice corner house and lot, Mangum and Chapel streets, $5,000.
Vacant lot, 81x103 feet, Highland avenue, $2,500.
House and lot, Daniel street, near Decatur street, $1,600; easy terms.
Finest property on Ponce de Leon avenue, $87.50 per front foot.
100x140 feet corner Forsyth and Brotherton streets, $10,000.
Very choice piece of property, Whitehall street, nearly oppisite Trinity church, will sell at a big bargain.
House and lot, Cain street, $5,500.
House and lot, Morrison avenue, $4,000.
200x50 feet, South Boulevard, fronting three good streets, $2,500.
7-room house, lot 60x160 feet, Lansing avenue, $1,250; easy terms.
A beautiful Piedmont avenue residence cheap.
Choice property, north side Mitchell street, opposite the handsome Inman property, 50x110 feet, cheap.
Choice vacant and improved property in all sections, and to suit any pocket.
Money in hand to loan on Fulton county real estate. A. J. WEST & CO., Real Estate.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR.

REAL ESTATE

NO. 14 WALL ST. KIMBALL HOUSE.

I have for sale a piece of vacant property, near the junction of Peachtree and West Peachtree streets, excellently adapted in every respect for the erection of a row of first-class tenement houses. The location is perfect. The lot is beautiful; the price is low.
A south side residence, near in, paved street, large lot, $5,500.
Jackson st.—60 feet, east front, $2,200.
Three pretty lots Pearl street, south of Inman Park; very cheap.
Store on Decatur street, corner, $3,500.
Several pieces No. 1 central business property at most reasonable figures.

G. W. ADAIR,
14 Wall street.

G. W. ADAIR, - - Auctioneer.

4 Business Lots 4

On Trinity avenue, between Whitehall and Forsyth streets. Immediately after selling the Watson store on Mitchell street, Thursday, February 25, 1892, I will sell four vacant lots, 25x97½, to 7-foot alley (vide plat), on Trinity avenue, between Whitehall and Forsyth streets. Every way desirable. Central business property. Two small buildings on ground will be sold for cash to be moved in sixty days. Titles approved. Terms: One-third cash, one-third in 6 months, one-third in 12 months.

G. W. ADAIR,
14 Wall Street, Kimball House.
feb21 22 23 24 25

ANSLEY BROS.

REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

$2,500—200 ft front on South Boulevard, fronting 3 streets; owner needs the money.
$35—Front foot for West Peachtree property near 8th st.; certainly cheap.
$2,100 for two 3-room houses on lot 69½x142, in square of Fair street school.
$3,200—6-room house on Hill st., beautiful location, lot 50x200; a nice home.
$4,500—Juniper st., lot 80x195; nicely shaded.
$4,000 Capital ave., splendid 5 room house and large lot. Best bargain on the street.
$1,100—Nice 3-room cottage near Capitol ave. can be bought on very easy terms; house new.
$2,500—Spring st. lot on corner this side North ave.
$6,500—Or $65 front foot for Boulevard lot on corner and on best part of street, 100x190.
$800—Front foot for elegant Whitehall st. lot with store on it, near Mitchell st.
$3,500—Nice cottage on corner lot and paved st., in two squares of Peachtree.
$2,700—Jackson st. lot near Houston. Bargain.
$1,350—4-room house and lot on Lovejoy st., if taken in next 5 days: will rent for $15 per month.
$6,000—Capitol ave. house and lot, near Clark.
$2,650—Nelson st. 5-room house and lot, near junction.
$15,000—Peachtree st. house and lot, on prettiest part of street.
$110 front foot for Peachtree lot, near Wilson ave.
$150—Per acre for 23 acres fronting Ga. R. R., one mile below Decatur; very cheap.
$800—Corner lot on Candler st., Decatur, ¾ acre.
$4,500—4-room cottage and 11½ acres land near depot at Decatur.
Office 12 E. Alabama street. Telephone 363.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

SAM'L W. GOODE. ALBERT L. BECK.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

Real Estate Offers.

$400 for lot at Edgewood 50x242 ft., fronting Decatur wagon road and the railroad just beyond the Edgewood depot, surrounded by beautiful houses and the best of neighbors. Very desirable and the price is very low. Terms, $100 cash, balance easy monthly payments.
$2,000 for central lot 50x105 feet on north side, ½ block from electric car line. Street in front is paved with belgian blocks and has on it water, gas and sewer. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double one. Liberal terms.
$3,000 for 9-room 2-story house on north side not far out; lot 50x146 feet, good neighborhood. Terms, one-third cash, balance in one and two years.
$13,000 for very desirable 2-story 20-room residence, new and with every modern convenience; on main residence street on north side, and on corner lot 85x200 feet. Large and roomy barn and stable; neighborhood and locality unexceptionable. Very liberal terms.
$2,250 for very desirable Forest avenue lot, 50x150 feet, to 10-foot alley.
$4,500, payable $2,000 cash, and balance $50 a month, buys a new 2-story 9-room house, with all modern improvements, lot 30x150 feet to alley. One half block from electric cars, and in strictly first-class neighborhood.
$3,000 buys three new 4-room houses on corner lot, renting for $360 a year. A good investment.
$13,000 buys three new and modern 2-story houses, close in on south side on good street, and in strictly first-class locality. One has 9 rooms, the others 8 each; rent for $1,320 a year. They have all modern improvements, and are in every way very desirable homes, or will make you a good rent-paying investment.
$1,600 buys a good 4-room house on lot 50x90 feet, close in on Foundry street. Rents for $15 a month. Belgian blocks in front. Terms, $700 cash, balance $25 a month.

Ormewood Park Lots.

Large and beautiful, at lower price and on easier terms than any equally desirable suburban property near the city. Is just outside city limits, near Grant park, and immediately on dummy line. To those who will build neat homes will sell without cash payment, and give long time at low rate of interest.
$60 per front foot for the choice of the Boulevard, 190 feet deep to alley. Lies level and is surrounded by first-class homes. Liberal terms.
$1,000 each for corner lots, 55x190 feet to 10-foot alley on South Boulevard, right at Grant park and on the dummy line. High and level, and covered with beautiful oak grove. Terms, one-quarter cash, balance easy monthly payments, or from one who will build will require no cash and give long time.
$1,500 for beautiful Capitol avenue lot, high, level and shady, 50x250 feet through to other street, making 2 good, large lots. Liberal terms.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

East Lake Land Co.,

Officers: A. C. Bruce, president; Dr. G. G. Roy, vice president; Thos. C. Hampton, secretary; N. C. Spence, treasurer; F. A. Quillian, attorney; W. S. Bell, director.
Directors: Thos. H. Morgan, Jackson Taylor, Chas. Herman, Jos. T. Carter, Thos. E. Daniel, Dr. E. H. Green.
Capital stock, $100,000. Office, No. 2 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.
Hampton & Herman, Real Estate Agents for the Company.
EAST LAKE is the place for you to invest your money. There it will be safe, and sure to make you a handsome profit on the investment. Lots $100 each; terms, $2 cash, balance $1 per week. Lots $200 each; terms, $10 cash, balance $6 per month. Larger lots if desired, and the company will make you liberal terms. Home seekers and builders will receive special terms.
This is no wild-cat company; see the names at the head of it. The company has let the contract for grading their new railroad, also let the contract for their belt line railroad around the lake. Any one wishing to purchase lots will do well to look after them at once. Parties living out of the city will receive prompt attention to any inquiry they may wish to make. Take the Decatur dummy, on Pryor street, and the East Lake hack will meet you at East End. Take the 9, 1 or 2 o'clock dummies. Call on or address T. C. HAMPTON, Sec'y,
jan9d3m 2 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

BERLIN HEIGHTS

Only 3 miles southeast of carshed, near Soldiers' Home. Large lots! Low prices! No such terms ever offered to the public. One-tenth cash and one-tenth every three months; no interest; size of lots 50x150 each; price, from $40 to $100. Every purchaser of a $100 lot will receive The Daily

Constitution Free for One Year.

The lots alone will be worth double the money in a short while. The company will have a car line connecting Soldiers' Home with Berlin Heights running by April 1st. Several elegant suburban residences will be built there shortly. No expense will be spared by the company to make Berlin Heights a place of beauty and comfort. A park of three acres is reserved. For further particulars and maps, call on or address

Hampton & Herman,
2 SOUTH BROAD STREET,
Agents for
ATLANTA CO-OPERATIVE LAND CO.
M. T. L'HATTE, Pres. F. A. QUILLIAN, Sec.
jan9 d3m

Parsons & Bostick,

2 SOUTH BROAD ST.,

Real Estate Agents,

Mineral, Timber, Country and City Lands for Sale.

No 72.—New 7-r house, with kitchen, lot 52x200, near Faith's park, on dummy line to Soldiers' Home; price $2,000; $700 cash, balance $24 monthly.
No. 173. Some choice tracts of Hardwood lands in southeast Georgia; oak, hickory, ash, birch, magnolia, etc.; the very finest.
No. 161—5 acres at Peachtree park, corner Peachtree and Spring street, per acre, $250.
No. 55—Lot 43x125 Peachtree st. near in, $5,250.
No. 156—Beautiful lot 64x210, with 6-r h, on East Cain street.
No. 157—Splendid lot 56x100, with 5-r h, on Spring street.
No. 158—Very fine lot 90x156, with 8-r h, on Highland avenue, side alley.
No. 178—Elegant 6-r house, newly papered, gas and water, newly painted; lot 50x125, on East Pine street.
No. 182—Beautiful lot, 80x190 to an alley, on Juniper street between Sixth and Seventh streets.
No 183—5-room house on Hightower street; barn, stable and outhouses. Splendid water. Cheap.
No. 184—50-acre farm, 6½ miles from union depot, on Doraville and Norcross road; well improved with 25 acres in high state of cultivation, and 25 acres in Virgin forest of oak, hickory, poplar, etc. Three fine springs of freestone water, 4 acres in choice fruit trees; a bargain.
For Rent—One 8-room house on Crew st., close to school.
Atlanta, Ga., February 16, 1892.

J. A. SCOTT. ISAAC LIEBMAN.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN,

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20 PEACHTREE STREET.

We have 810 acres of hard timber land in Dougherty county, Georgia, at only $1.50 per acre.
$2,500 buys—$500 cash, $1,000 in May, 1892, and $25 monthly buys pretty 6-room house, lot 52x106 to alley on Cherry street. Excellent home.
$750 buys 2-room house on Fowler street; $400 cash, balance monthly.
We have the "Paradise of Atlanta" for sale. Not another place like it in the state of Georgia. Owner must sell.
$6,000 buys an elegant 7-room and 4-room house on West Baker street.
$10,000 buys an elegant tract of six acres on Decatur street near Edgewood station. Big money in this. Terms can be made.
$750 buys a tract of 37 acres on W. and A. R. R., near Vining.
$1,000 buys lovely little lot 44x125 to alley on Linden avenue, near Fort street.
$750 buys an acre of ground just this side Decatur. This is a bargain.
We will sell small tracts of 3 to 10 acres at Goodwin's station cheap. Call to see us.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN,

No. 20 Peachtree St.

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Our line for this season is unusually attractive. The large shipments of the past two weeks have filled our counters with all the new things in Suitings, Trouserings, etc.
Better prepared than ever for your order for a spring suit.

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The steady increase of business in this line is making HATS one of the features of our business. We are now receiving the latest shapes in Stiff Hats, Alpines, Soft, etc.
If it's new, we have it.
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Is a chief business policy as truly as it is a prime social virtue. We are believed when we say that prices of many of our Overcoats and Suits are changed $5, $7.50 and $10 in your favor.

It wouldn't be easy to replace some of them for what we are getting; it wouldn't be easy to get profit out of others at present prices, if we had them to make again. We are selling at less than adequate recompense.

But we are livening up a usually slow time of the season with business we'd have to wait till next winter to get, if we weren't getting it now. It's good business wit to get it now.

Is even that all? Do you think it has no advertising value---that it isn't going to bring us a good many Spring Overcoat and Suit sales? Do you know how stores get customers? Do you know how people go again---how you go yourself---where you've had a generous money's worth?

Is it so strange that $5, $7.50, sometimes $10 difference in price should make us busy day after day? Four and five-leaved clover isn't picked up every day. Isn't, perhaps, the main reason, after all, the reason that is always conquering---that we have a name unlike any other for fashion and art in Overcoat and Suit-making? The styles we show command admiration from January to December.

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